IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

THE Bombay Gazette.

THE OFFICES OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" are now situate IN HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE. Where all communications must be Addressed.

No. 55,945—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY—MONDAY, MAY 5, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY,

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
10th May	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
17th "	PERSIA	8000	....	....
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
31st "	MANTUA	11000	....	....
7th June	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
14th "	ARABIA	8000	....	....
21st "	DELTA	8000	MOREA	11000
28th "	INDIA	8000	....	....
5th July.	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
12th "	HIMALAYA	7000	....	....
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
26th "	EGYPT	8000	....	....
2nd Aug.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
9th "	PERSIA	8000	....	....
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
23rd "	CALEDONIA	8000	....	....
30th "	SALSETTE	16000	MONGOLIA	10000

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

*These Vessels will call at MA

Passengers for Brindisi transhipping to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on the day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on Wednesday, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and return tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES AND GENOA direct;

BRINDISI AND VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sicilia	5229	D. Maganzini	May 15, 1913
Sardegna	5255	A. Muzio	June 15, 1913
Sicilia	5229	D. Maganzini	July 15, 1913

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER, AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from	Rs. 455 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available for two years from	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, from Rs. 790 to Rs. 690. Special rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND KOBE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Ischia	4050	G. Belsito	May 22, 1913
Capri	4196	E. Portunato	June 22, 1913

SALOON FARES to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165; to KOBE, Rs. 250; DECK FARES to SINGAPORE, Rs. 45; and to KOBE, Rs. 70.

Subject to alterations; for further particulars, apply to—

G. FERRERO,
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY. Agent

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

French Mail Steamers.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on
Caledonien	4120	Fabre	7th May, 1913.
Dumbea	5685	Aumeran	4th June, 1913.
"Ville de La Ciotat"	6378	Lafont	2nd July, 1913.
Nera	5685	Cousiz	30th July, 1913.
Sydney	4142	Rat	27th Aug. 1913.

PASSAGE FARES.

	1st	2nd	3rd
To Marseilles (single) .. Rs.	594	495	225
Do. (return) .. "	891	743	405
To London (single) .. "	660	528	270
Do. (return) .. "	990	797	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd or the Italian Line at reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to—

H. WILLIAMS, Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & CO., Beds. Library, Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest designs, made and supplied.—Chankla, No. 6.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.



INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing Date	Time	Route via.
Linga	2185	Mon. 5th May	11 a.m.*	P.D. & C.M.
Dwarka	1495	Thurs. 8th May.	9 a.m. †	C.M.
Lhasa	2184	Friday 9th May	‡ 6 a.m.	direct.

* Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.
† Cutch Mandvie.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "Dwarka," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 8th May, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly).

S. S. "Barala," 3,148, tons, on Thursday the 8th May, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
*Palamcotta	3413	Thursday, 15th May
†Lindula	3358	" 29th "
*Pentakota	3418	" 12th June.
†Pundua	3305	" 26th June.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
†Calls at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lightning," 3,315 tons, on or about 15th May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY
5th May, 1913.

ANCHOR LINE.



REGULAR SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.
The following SAILINGS have been arranged HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Capts.	Leave Bombay 1913.
*Elysia	6368	J.A. Coverley	18th May
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th June
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	15th June.
*Circassia	6722	C F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5th July
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	19th July
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	3rd Aug
*Elysia	6368	J.A Coverley	17th Aug
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	1st Sept.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	17th Sept.
*Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	4th Oct
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	15th Oct
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	26th Oct.
*Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley	11th Nov.
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	29th Nov.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	13th Dec.
*Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	4th Jan.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	16th Jan
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	31st Jan.

*Fitted with Marconi Wireless Telegraphy.

FARES.

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Suez .. Rs.	413	627
Bombay to Port Said .. "	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool "	578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool "	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar .. "	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool .. "	605	957
Bombay to New York .. "	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare to Suez .. "	446	

All return tickets are available for two years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon, and expreienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe, include a passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer, between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the Undersigned

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
AGENTS, Bombay

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FROM NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER MORRISON & CO.,
Agents.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

BANKS

THE Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 415.000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), DELHI, RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA, BAHRU (Kelantan), PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs.1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due

JAS. MURDOCH.
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE £50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—Gresham Buildings.
PAID UP CAPITAL .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND .....Rs. 1,00,000

Banking business of every description transacted.

PRESENT RATE for SHORT DEPOSITS.
Payable in 15 day's notice 2½ per cent. under Bank Rate.
Payable at 30 days' notice 2 per cent. under Bank Rate.
Payable at 60 days' notice 1 per cent. under Bank Rate.

NO CHANCE OF LOSING MONEY DEPOSITED IN THIS BANK.

The following figures of the Working Capital show the Bank's progress in 1912

31st January, 1912 ..	Rs.	8,00,000
30th April, "	Rs.	24,00,000
31st July "	Rs.	52,00,0000
30th December "	Rs.	100,00,000

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA (C.A.I.B.),
London. Manager

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up) .....Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 29,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—SIMLA.

BRANCHES:—
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoroie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS.
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest on the accounts of individuals and private firms allowed half yearly at 2½ per cent. per annum to the 31st May next on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 and thereafter at 2 per cent., but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.
BANKING BUSINESS of every description treatment. RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable on application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

WHAT EVERY PIANOFORTE STUDENT SHOULD KNOW.

It has been recommended as important in the highest degree that the student of the Pianoforte should acquire a knowledge of the construction and history of the pianoforte; the instruments so capable of tone shading and yet so little understood by 95 per cent. of those who use it. Gradation of power in the pianoforte is one of the assets of the pianist and is one which adds effectiveness of performance if applied with a medicum of good taste. A perusal, therefore, of those instructive articles on the pianoforte in Grove's Dictionary, of Music and Musicians, will serve to furnish valuable information which will enable the student to trace through the centuries the gradual addition of various improvements to the pianoforte and which will undoubtedly add to the interest of the pianist who will all the more enjoy the perfect touch and soulful tone of the English-made

BROADWOOD,

if it be remembered that neither Bach nor Mozart were so privileged but had to be content with the jingle and tinkle of the clavichords and harpsichords which have for many years past found a resting place from finger-fury.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR BROADWOOD PIANOFORTES,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE.
9, Crosby Square, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£1,000,000
PAID UP	£ 400.000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq., (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G (Messrs. Brown, Shiply & Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. HASKELL, Esq. (Messrs. E D Sassoon & Co.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.
A. J. RAYMOND., Esq.
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Rd, and Churchgate St.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken. The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£1,000,000
RESERV FUND	£1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY.
RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

BANKS.

International Banking Corporation.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital Paid up ..	Gold $	3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund	" "	3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits....	" "	627,775

LONDON OFFICE:—36, Bishopsgate E. C—

BRANCHES:—

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Mexico.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Panama.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Colon.
Canton.	Yokohama.	Empire.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China, and Japan, buys bills of exchange, Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43 Church Gate Street.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$17,200,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipok	Johore
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tienstin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hangkow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Pekin	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs.1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150o	in cases.	These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
White Rose	150o	" "	
Chester	125o	" "	
Devoe's	125o	" "	
Monkey	125o	" "	

Elephant 125o in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT

RETAIL AGENTS FOR BOMBAY:

MESSRS. F. M. CHINOY & CO., DUNCAN ROAD.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS | SHELL SPIRIT IS IMPORTED INTO INDIA ONLY BY | LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KARACHI.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR
CHOCOLATES.

PETER'S AND NESTLE'S SWISS CHOCOLATES,
CADBURY'S AND FRY'S ENGLISH CHOCOLATES,
MORIONDS AND GARIGLIO'S ITALIAN CHOCOLATES
HELLERS' AUSTRIAN CHOCOLATES,
KING GEORGE'S CHOCOLATES,
And Regal and Tudor Assortment of Chocolates.

NUT CHOCOLATE, MILK CHOCOLATE, CHOCOLATE NOUGAT, Chocolate Biscuits, Liqueur Chocolate, Chocolate Pralines, Chocolate in tablets, Chocolate in tins, and a large assortment of beautiful chocolate boxes suitable for presentation.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that JEHANGIR MANECKJI CONTRACTOR, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, has agreed to SELL to our client the properties hereinafter mentioned.

All persons having any claim or demand against the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease or lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in Oriental Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRST.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages and buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Khetwadi Main Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement five hundred and seventy-seven square yards and seven-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other property under Old No. 2127, New No. 9227, Old Survey No. 812, and New Survey No. 7385 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Pirojsha Pestanji Mistry, on or towards the West by the property of the said Jehangir Maneckji Contractor, now leased to Byramji Pallanji Elavia and known as plot B, on or towards the North by the moiety of the common road thirty feet wide and beyond it by the property of Dinshaw Cooverji Pandole, and on or towards the South by the land of the said Jehangir Maneckji Contractor known as plots C and D, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of municipal rates and taxes with other property under D Ward No. 1896 and Street Nos. 169-171, Ward No. 1897 (1), Street No. 2, Ward No. 1897 (2), Street No. 2a.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages and buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Khetwadi Main Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement five hundred and seventy-seven square yards and seven-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other property under Old No. 2127, New No. 9227, Old Survey No. 842 and New Survey No. 7385, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the property of the said Jehangir Maneckji Contractor and now leased to Byramji Palanji Elavia and known as plot A, on or towards the West partly by a private passage and partly by the property of Anandrao Bhasker Joshi, on or towards the North by the moiety of the common road thirty feet wide and beyond it by the property of Dinshaw Cooverjee Pandole, and on or towards the South by the property of the said Jehangir Maneckji Contractor and known as plot E, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of municipal rates and taxes with other property under D Ward No. 1896 and Street Nos. 169-171, Ward No. 1897 (1), Street No. 2, Ward No. 1897 (2), Street No. 2a.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages and buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Khetwadi Main Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred and sixty-five square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other property under Old No. 2127, New No. 9227, Old Survey No. 842, and New Survey No. 7385, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East partly by the property of Rustomji Fakirji Damania and partly by that of Pirojsha Pestanji Mistry, on or towards the West by the property of the said Jehangir Maneckji Contractor, leased to Piraji Malooji Borekar and known as Plot D, on or towards the North by the property of the said Jehangir Maneckji Contractor, leased to Byramji Palanji Elavia and known as Plot A, and on or towards the South by Khetwadi Main Road which said premises are assessed by the Collector of municipal rates and taxes with other property under D Ward No. 1896 and Street Nos. 169-171, Ward No. 1897 (1), Street No. 2, and Ward No. 1897 (2), Street No. 2a.

FOURTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages and buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Khetwadi Main Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred and eighty-seven square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other property under Old No. 2127, New No. 9227, Old Survey No. 842 and New Survey No. 7385, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the property of the said Jehangir Maneckji Contractor and now leased to Byramji Palanji Elavia and known as plot A, on or towards the West partly by a private passage and partly by the property of Anandrao Bhasker Joshi, on or towards the North by the moiety of the common road thirty feet wide and beyond it by the property of Dinshaw Cooverjee Pandole, and on or towards the South by the property of the said Jehangir Maneckji Contractor and known as plot E, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of municipal rates and taxes with other property under D Ward No. 1896 and Street Nos. 169-171, Ward No. 1897 (1), Street No. 2, Ward No. 1897 (2), Street No. 2a.

FIFTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages and buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Khetwadi Main Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 418 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other property under Old No. 2127, New No. 9227, Old Survey No. 842, and New Survey No. 7385, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the property of the said Jehangir Maneckji Contractor and leased to the said Piraji Malooji Borekar and known as Plot D, on or towards the West by the property of the said Jehangir Maneckji Contractor, leased to the said Piraji Malooji Borekar and known as Plot F, on or towards the North by the property of the said Jehangir Maneckji Contractor, leased to Byramji Palanji Elavia and known as Plot B, and on or towards the South by the Khetwadi Main Road, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of municipal rates and taxes with other property under D Ward No. 1896 and Street Nos. 169-171, Ward No. 1897 (1), Street No. 2, Ward No. 1897 (2), Street No. 2a.

SIXTHLY.—ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages and buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Khetwadi Main Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 463 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other property under Old No. 2127, New No. 9227, Old Survey No. 842 and New Survey No. 7385, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the property of the said Jehangir Maneckji Contractor, leased to Piraji Malooji Borekar and known as Plot E, on or towards the West partly by that of Bai Dwarkabai and Bai Benabai Sadanand, on or towards the North by the property of the said Jehangir Maneckji Contractor, leased to Byramji Palanji Elavia and known as Plot B, and on or towards the South by the Khetwadi Main Road, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of municipal rates and taxes with other property under D Ward No. 1896 and Street Nos. 169-171, Ward No. 1897 (1), Street No. 2, Ward No. 1897 (2), Street No. 2 a.

ALL which said six plots of land according to the Collector's bill in respect thereof dated 12th April 1913, and bearing No. 1297 admeasures 2,767½ square yards and bear Old No. 2127, New No. c—9297, Old Survey No. 842, and New Survey No. 5-7385.

WADIA GHANDY & CO.,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.
Oriental Buildings, Esplanade Road,
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Engineer's Office, Esplanade Road,
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W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

Policies granted covering all accidents and numerous specified fevers and diseases 10 per cent. Bonus after five years and many other valuable benefits.
£7 or Rs. 105 purchases a policy insuring £1,000 or Rs. 15,000 for accidental death with a weekly disablement allowance of £6 or Rs. 90.
In case of permanent disablement the policy provides a handsome Pension.
AGENTS WANTED.

BRASSO
The Finest Polish FOR all metal works is
BRASSO
Stocked in all Bazars.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Discount Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly	„ 11 0
Quarterly	„ 6 0
Monthly	„ 2 0
SINGLE COPY	ONE ANNA.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	Rs. 26 0
Half-yearly	„ 13 8
Quaterly	„ 7 0
Monthly	„ 2 8
SINGLE COPY	TWO ANNAS.

N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rate, payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette."

See Special Short Advertisements Column

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required, Change of Residence, and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ... „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must, in all cases, be made in advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ...	Rs. 6-0 per Inch.
Second Insertion ...	„ 3-8 do.
Third Insertion ...	„ 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion ...	„ 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards..	„ 2-0 do.
Minimum charge ...	„ 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time, special contracts are made.

AMUSEMENT COLUMN.

For insertions in the amusement Column .. .. Re. 1½ per Inch.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that SHARE CERTIFICATES No. B. 4639, in respect of five Ordinary Shares of the BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY and TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED, bearing Nos. 104655 to 104859, standing in the name of the late MR. DEWJI RAGHAVJI TALPATRIWALLA, has been LOST. Any person having found or being in possession thereof is requested to return the same to the Undersigned at his Office, at Princess Street.

LAKHAMSEY HIRJI MEISHERI,
Administrator of the Estate of Dewji Raghavji Talpatriwalla.
Bombay, 25th April, 1913.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

ON and after MONDAY, May 5th, the business of the above Corporation will be conducted at No. 40, CHURCHGATE STREET, as formerly.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WANTED.

(i). PERMANENT WAY INSPECTORS, salary according to qualifications up to Rs. 250 per mensem consolidated.
(ii). SUB PERMANENT WAY INSPECTOR, salary according to qulaifications up to Rs. 100 per mensem consolidated.
Applicants will be subject to one month's notice of termination of service and they will subscribe to the Provident and Mutual Assurance Funds.
Applications with copies of testimonials should be submitted to the undersigned.

CHIEF ENGINEER,
G. I. P. Railway,
Victoria Terminus.
Bombay, 25th April, 1913.

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Company will be prepared to EXCHANGE at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 13, Esplanade Road, on and after MONDAY, the 5th day of May, 1913, for every Certificate of the now existing Shares of Rs. 1,000, four new Certificates of Shares each of the value of Rs. 250. Shareholders are informed that the fee to be paid hereafter in respect of each Share on transfer has been fixed by the Directors at four annas.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 7th April, 1913.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the Twenty-Seventh Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on Monday, the 21st April, 1913, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 20 per Share, free of Income Tax, for the half year ending 31st December, 1912, has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Esplanade Road, on and after MONDAY, the 5th May, 1913, between 11-30 A. M. and 3-30 P. M. (S. T.) to Shareholders, whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 20th April, 1913, on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 22nd April, 1913.

THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the Twenty-Second Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on Monday, the 21st April, 1913, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 45 per whole Share of Rs. 500 and at Rs. 11-4 per quarter Share of Rs. 125 free of Income Tax, for the half year ending 31st December, 1912, has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Esplanade Road, on and after MONDAY, the 5th May, 1913, between 11-30 A. M. and 3-30 P. M. (S. T.) to Shareholders, whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 20th April, 1913, on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 22nd April, 1913.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, VIZ., RAIL PIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, TYRES AND WHEELS SCRAP, ALSO SECOND-HAND BOILER AND ENGINE AND LEAD SCRAP, PIECES OF OLD BRASS TUBES, BRASS BORINGS, ETC.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p. m., (S.T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 14th May 1913, for the purchase of above which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder, Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi, and at this Depot.

TENDERS.—These must be made out in the Company's authorized forms, which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—A sum equivalent to 10 per cent. of value of the material tendered for (subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 and a minimum of Rs. 200 only), must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract: failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit, without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only cash or currency notes (on which no interest will be allowed) or Government promissory notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, or order."

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier, Bombay, on receipt of acceptance of the offer.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

Applicants are requested not to tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from the date of acceptance of Tender.

W. L. SHAW,
Ag. General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 17th April, 1913.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Kalona, 3209 tons, Captrain W. Keasley, which arrived in harbour on Friday from Natal brought a cargo of coal.

The B.I.S.N. Co's Steamer Linga, 957 tons, Captain R. S. B. Butler, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with mails, a general cargo, 35 cabin and 128 deckpassengers.

The steamer Yola, 2246 tons, Captain T. E. Williams, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with baleast.

The steamer Sutherland, 2277 tons, Captain A. Longtaff, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta with ballast.

The B.I.S.N. Co's Steamer Sangola, 3348 tons, Captain C. Scott, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta with ballast.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer Egypt, 4207 tons, Captain F. R. Summers, arrived in harbour on Saturday from London with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The German East Africa Line steamer Markgraf, 2325 tons, Captain L. Kasch, sailed yesterday for Durban &c., with a general cargo and passengers.

The Anchor Line steamer Costatia, 4086 tons, Captain G. Mitchell, will sail to-day Inarseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co's steamer Gisela, 2542 tons, Captain E. Gapcevich, will sail to-day for Kobe &c., with a general cargo.

The Anchor Line steamer Elysia, 3998 tons, Captain J. A. Coverley, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Liverpool 12th April with a general cargo and 5 cabin passengers.

The German East Africa Line steamer King 3,176 tons, Captain J. Caltzan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban 6th April via Zanzibar, Kilindini etc with a general cargo, 10 cabin and 187 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Kasara, 504 tons, Captain A D Burbridge, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

R. I. M. VESSELS.

R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr Ward .....R I M
R I M S Minto...Lieut G H Finnis...R.I Marine
Patrick Stewart...Townsend .....I G T S
R I M S Palinurus...Comdr Headlam ...R I M
R I M S Dufferin...Comdr La Touche ..R I M
H M S Swiftsure ...Capt Nugent...Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR,—MAY 3.

Austria..... ..4330 Cavalich .....A L S N Co
Baureia...1402 Graut...P. Gulf ..Arab Strs Co
Barala ...1899 Milne ... .M M & Co
Braukome Hall...2727 Field .....K Nixon & Co
Cheltonian.....2761 Jones.....K N & Co
Canara.....3889 Phillips .....M M & Co
Crossby.....2530 Williamson .....T M and Co
Dwarka ...739 Moxon ...Repairing.....24-4..... M M & Co
Dan.....2759 Cuchiel ...W and A G and Co
Elysia.....3998 Coverley...W & A G & Co
Eaton Hall ...2380 Dyason.....Philadelphia... 20-4...W & A & Co
Faris.....737 Coates.....Arab Steamers
Gallia.....535 .....Jones.....J M and Co
Galavale .....2441 Scears.....A Yule
Helios.....850 Kundsen.....F F C & Co
Habsburg.....2395 Selerich... . A L S N Co
Istrar.....2979 Jacob.....K N & Co
Iran.....4066 Peabody.....K N & Co
Itola.....3401 Tucker.....M M & Co
Kasara .....604 Burbridge.....M M & Co
Konig.....3176 Caltzen .....A S & Co
Kalona.....3209 Keasley...W & A G & Co
Linga .....951 Butler .....M M & Co
Marmaris ...Comdr Muhlis ...Turkish G Boat
Ormiston .....3147 Hamilton... .....
Persia.....4154 Bradshaw.....P and O Co
Rio Sado.....Ortegoo.....Port Gun boat
Signum.....1384 Guarheim..... .....
Shah Jehan .....698 Nacoda.....Nacoda
Sangola.....3349 Scott .....M M & Co
Sutherland...2277 Longstaff.. .....
Stephanotis.....2584 Goodridge .....
Vellore .....3168 Riddleton...30-4...T M&Co
Wartenfels...2334 Reimer...W and A G and Co
Yola .....3246 Williams...L Dreyfus & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—MAY 3.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A Obra...	3521	Fenwick ...	Rangoon...		M M &C o
B Assaye...	4359	Cookman...	Shanghai ..	7-5 ..	P and O S N Co
C and R Den of airlie...	3735	Thomson.....	M'seilles...	8-5...	K N & Co
F City of Manchester.....	3563	.....Martin.....			K N & Co
M Pandua 2126		Handcock.....			M M & Co
M Magdala ...3134		Galloway...			W & A G & Co
N Clintonia...2440		Mathews ...			R B Collins&Co
O Hatumet.....2584		Peters...	Naples.....	7-5...	T M and Co
P Falls of Nith...3021		Mackenzie...	Antwerp ..	9-5...	W and A G & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

3 Parsepolis...	2333	Sacher..	Liverpool &c..	1- 5	W & A G & Co
5 Worsley Hall.....	2233	Seaborn ...		29-4...	K N & Co
6 Chanda.....3951		Cunningham...			M M & Co
7 Gabloux.....4771		Gilluber ...			A L S N Co
9 Tannenfels...3411		Gordes...			W & A G & Co
10&11 Huntsman...4327		Goldman...	Dunkirk ..	9-5...	T M & Co
15 Orsiolo...3849		Chiesay ...	Venice...		S N Co
15 African Monarch...2593		Dakers....	Kobe...	10-5...	T M & Co
16 Barjora.....1908		Cammock			M M & Co

M W D D

Banca 3794	Potter	Kobe.....		P & O C o

H W P D

Netravati 699	.....	.....	Bo S N Co
Ponani 552	Voliiji	.....	Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessels.	Commander.	From
2	Kalona	Keesley ...	Natal, Apr 11
3	Yola	Williams ...	Karachi, A. 30
	Linga	Butler	Karachi, M. 1
4	H M S Swiftsure	Nugent ...	Portsmouth, April 5
	R I M S Dufferin	La Touche .	Bushire, Apr29
	Elysia	Coverley ...	Liverpool, Apr5
	Konig	Caltzan ...	Durham, Apr 6
	Kasara	Burbridge...	Bushire

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
3	Egypt	Summers...	London
	Sutaerland ...	Longstaff ..	Calcutta
	Sangola	Scott	Calcutta
	Markgraf ...	Kosch	Durban, &c
4	Ciaa Macphee	Ody	Dunkirk, &c

The following vessels obtained portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Castalia, Mitchell, for Liverpool.
„ Gisela, Gopcevich, for Kobe, &c.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday :—

Steamer Begum, for Calcutta, &c.
„ Persia, for London.
„ Khosrou, for Jeddah!

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Sulos, left Aden on 3rd May. The same Co's. steamer Chakrata, left London on the afternoon of 3rd May. The same Co's steamer Gaoloon left London on the afternoon of 3rd May. The same Co's. steamer Ossela, left London on the afternoon of 3rd May. The same Co's steamer Chupra, arrived at Antwerp on the evening of 2nd May. The same Co's. steamer Chyebassa, left Suez on the evening of 2nd May.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macaulay, arrived in London on the morning of 3rd May.

The Anchor Line steamer Massilia, left Liverpool for Bombay on the morning of 3rd May.

The British India steamer Co's Chyebassa efs Port Said on the evening of the 1st May,

The Societa' Nazionale Di Servizi Marittimi, steamer Sardegna, from Bombay arrived at Naples on the 2nd instant.

The Austrian Lloyd steamer Cleopatra, left Trieste on the 1st instant and is due here on the 15th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—MAY 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—2 bales cotton, Dewadhar and Co; 57 bales cotton, P Dewram; 32 bales wool, A Moolchand; 8 bales wool, J Veerchand; 2 bales wool, A H Bundalli; 17 bales woollen carpets, King King and Co; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Branksome Hall s—4,200 cwts bone meal, E C Nanji.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—1,100 cwts, castorseed, 900 cwts rapeseed, 2000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 4,000 cwts. groundnuts, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Castalia s—9 bales goat skins, E N Stein.

FOR MONTREAL.

Castalia s—1 bale woollen rugs, Cox's Shipping Agency.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—1980 cwts masoor, 10,000 cwts, wheat, Ralli Bros.
Iran s—101 bales hemp, R Muncherji; 1000 cwts, rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Iran s—220 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 385 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.
Magdala s—10,000 cwts wheat, 14,000 cwts, linseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 50 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Istrar s—12,012 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed Sanday and Co; 2100 cwts, mustardseed, B and Krause; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, B S Lloyd and Co; 6,200 cwts. linseed, 14,000 cwts. wheat, Ralli Bros; 2,900 cwts mustard seed, Volkart Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Falls of Nith s—110 bales cotton, Bombay Co; 200 bales hemp, H Govindji.
Chanda s—20 cwts. stone, T Goolabchand; 203 cwts gum Arabic, S Khetsey and Co; 400 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Taunenfels s—397 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1 case tiger skins 40lbs, King King and Co; 150 cwts bone sinews, E C Nanji; 1 cwt, condiments, W and A Graham and Co.
Wartenfels s—1475 bales cotton, 4000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 1000 cwts groundnuts, John Fachiri; 440 bales cotton, Bombay Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Wartenfels s—114 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 880 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Habsburg s—220 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Austria s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Habsburg s—200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR BARI.

Austria s—10,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Den of Airlie s—3,003 cwts linseed, 2,001 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co: 3,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 4,000 cwts castorseed, 4,000 cwts gingellyseed, Dreyfus and Co; 5,003 linseed, 2,002 rapeseed, 200 bales cotton, C Boggiano and Co; 100 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co. 102 bales cotton, Rally Bros.

FOR TORRE AMMUZIATU.

Hatument s—400 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR KOBE.

African Monarch s—300 bales cotton, G G Kaisha.
Banca s—100 bales cotton, R D Master and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

African Monarch s—200 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Gisela s—500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 300 bales cotton, H Nensey and Co.

DAILY IMPORTS—MAY 3.

teamer Ormistan from Glasgow Agents—J Finlay and Co; 107 casks tiles, 8 drums cement, 15 cases bleaching powder, 115 drums soda, 9 bales, 24 coils, 9 truss rope, 10 cases lampware, 1 cask nails, 16 cases locks, 30 cases window glass, 300 crates bottles, 65 drums oil, 4 brls cylinder oil, 27 cases 1 cask whisky, 43 brls tar, 634 bales, 17 cases, 17 trusse paper, 72 cases, 160 drums, 2,196 kegs paint and colour 27 brls Lubricating oil, 14 brls, 11 casks tallow, 123 cases biscuits, 32 bales buckets, 673 cases confectionery, 7 cases butter, 626 boxes, 67 cases soap, 3 cases toilet soap, 75 kegs greases, 1,369 bales, 2,121 cases cotton goods, 371 bales, 377 cases, 1 truss cotton yarn, 8 bdles canvas, 62 cases printed cotton, 3 bales dyed cotton, 156 cases bleeched cotton, 47 bales cotton raw, 3 cases cotton and silk, 10 bales, 10 cases cottons and woollens, 3 cases silk yarn, 8 bales, 4 cases, 1 truss, woollens, 9,285 steepers (steel) 1,841 bars, 1727 bdles iron, 6 cases umbrella.
Steamer Persia from London, Agents—P and O S N Co; 2482 casks cement, 9 cases clocks, 2 cases sulphuric acid, 1 case hides, 1 case lampware, 8 cases bottles, 4 cases sardines 1 case hollow glass, 102 cases Madeira, 1448 cases 9 pkgs brandy, 105 cases gin, 1 Hhd sherry, 357 pkgs port, 1 Hhd whisky 1 Hhd, 50 cases rum, 5 cases perfumed spirits, 10 casks ivory, 10 drums animal oil, 55 drums linseed oil, 241 cases, 3 Hhd, 1 pipe, 6 pkgs wine, 40 cases copra oil, 12 cases cheese, 301 cases milk, 39 case condensed milk, 105 cases spirits, 350 kegs white and red lead, 50 bales yellow metal sheets, 100 bales copper sheets, 10 brls, 30 drums, 1 pkg grease 154 cases, 107 pkgs aniline colour, 19 cases 380 casks alizerine, 2 cases perfumery, 153 casks tallow 848 cases confectionery 170 case biscuits, 169 cases provisions, 16 cases soap, 58 cases oilman-stores, 52 cases sugar, 12 cases, 72 pkgs, 31 kegs indigo, 67 cases, 38 drums, 1480 kegs, 577 pkgs, paint and colour, 66 cases, 129 bales 471 pkgs, 24 rolls paper, 440 drums, turpentine, 1 bale, 4 cases, cotton goods; 44 cases cotton and silk, 2 cases cotton and woollens, 1 case lineu, 19 cases, 2 pkgs silk-goods, 5 cases woollens, 4 cases cigars, 12 cases cigarettes, 3 boxes specie, 39 gold bars, 58 boxes gold coins and 1 case, gold pieces.
Steamer Kelonso from Durban Port Natal Agents—W and A Graham and Co.—7,137 tons coal.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

CHANTER.—On the 12th April, at Kasauli Bertha, wife of Capt. A. D. Ghanters, and T. Corps, in her twenty-eighth years

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Cinema De Luxe, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.
Alcazar Cinematograph, Edwardes Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
Coronation Cinematograph "Harishchandra," Sandhurst-road.

Maxim: Speak the truth though it be against you.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0

THE MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, MAZAGON.—The total number of patients treated during the month of April 1913 was; 2,337, the daily average being 77; new admissions 535; Parsees 243; Hindus 1,317 Mahomedans 536; Christians 241.51 children were vaccinated this month.

SHETH JAMNADAS JIVANDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During the month of April the total number of patients that were treated in this dispensary was 3,100. Among them the number of new admissions was 918 classified. Hindus, 2,551; Mussalman, 530; other castes, 19; total 3,100. The average daily attendance was 103.

SUICIDE OF A BROKER.—Yesterday evening at the Morgue, Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Corner, held an inquest on the body of Harkison Madhowji, a broker, aged twenty-five. Early morning yesterday a splash was heard in a well at Old Modikhana. The man was dead before he could be taken out. It was found from the evidence that the deceased was of an unsound mind for the past six months. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

ACCIDENTAL DROWNING.

On Saturday morning Mr. G. F. Chalk, Coroner, held an inquest on the body of a Goanese woman named Consnelo Marian Vaz, aged thirty.

The deceased had worked as an ayah under Mrs. Flora Shellim, residing at Khetwadi. On Friday afternoon she went into the bathroom to bathe. After an unusually protracted absence, Mrs. Shellim knocked at the door of the bathroom, but on receiving no reply, she forced open the door and was horrified to discover the ayah with her head in a copper vessel containing boiling water and placed under a water boiler. The room was filled with fumes from the boiler and it is presumed that the deceased, overcome by the fumes, had fallen forward into the vessel.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental drowning.

A FATAL ASSAULT.

A Bhandari toddy-tapper named Mukund Vithal, who was admitted in the J. J. Hospital on the 23rd ultimo for treatment of a wound on his head, caused by a blow with a stick, died on Friday night.

It appears that there was keen rivalry among the toddy tree contractors and the deceased got a large number of trees by offering a very high bid. This caused ill-feeling, and on the 23rd ultimo it is alleged that three persons met him on the Old Purbhadevi-road in the evening, and knocked him senseless with a blow on the head from a heavy bamboo stick. The wife of the deceased, hearing a noise, came to his help, and subsequently informed the Police. Superintendent Coxen has effected the arrest of three persons.

An enquiry was opened on Saturday, at the Morgue, and, after identification of the body, further enquiry was adjourned.

SUN, MOON, AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	May	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon.....	5	m 11 4	27 6
		10 49 a	26 8

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	May	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon.....	5	m 4 27	16 3
		4 57 a	18 9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

May	Sunrise.	Sunset.
5 (Monday)	do 6h. 9m.	do 7h. 2m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—New Moon, May 6th 1h. 54·3m p.m.; First Quarter, 13th, 5h. 15·0m p.m; Full Moon, 20th, 0h. 48·1m, p.m.; First Quarter, 28th, 8h. 38·7m. a. m.

COMPLETE Treatment



Warm Baths with Cuticura Soap and Gentle Applications of Cuticura Ointment

For All Kinds of ECZEMA

Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout India, a liberal sample of each, with 32-p. booklet on skin and hair, will be sent post-free by Muller, Maclean & Co., Calcutta or Bombay, or Newbery, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London.

THE HAIR TONIC FOR THE ORIENT



Do not use cheap and inferior Hair Oil which injure Hair and Brain.

Kaminia Oil has been for excellent make awarded a Gold Medal in the Mysore Exhibition, and Certificate of merits in the Allahabad Exhibition.

KAMINIA OIL
Nourishes the Hair,
Removes the Dandruff,
Increases the Growth,
Beautifies the skin.

It's not only a hair tonic but a skin food too. Little rubbed on the body just before the bath produces refreshing sensation and makes the skin velvity. Delicately Perfumed. The finest Hair pressing.

PER BOTTLE Re. 1, V. P. EXTRA. Of ALL CHEMISTS. Sample free on application with half anna. Postage stamp.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,
Jumma Musjid, BOMBAY, No. 2.

ZOG
CLEANS PAINT
ALSO
BATHS & ENAMEL
Shines SILVER too.
14 as. 8 as.
Full particulars and Samples of Sole Agents:
ALDRIDGE SALMON & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

Swollen Knee

is about as painful and inconvenient as anything you would find in a day's journey. And it is dangerous—a swollen knee leads to permanent lameness. Read what A. C. Lehman, of Waynesboro, Pa, says: "I have been the victim of a large swelling on the knee for two years. Doctors and embrocation failed to relieve. After receiving treatment from four physicians of our city without relief, I tried Little's Oriental Balm, and, after a short use of this remedy was completely cured."

Little's Oriental Balm is the quickest relief and most efficient remedy for all exxternal ills—sprains, bruises, neuralgia, rheumatic pains.

Sold at Re 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout India.

MOTORISTS
For Your Consideration!
—REPAIRS—
Our Repairing Department is in charge of a European, who has had many years of practical experience at Home. Intricate repairs a pleasure. Bring your car along and take our "expert" opinion.
ORIENT Motor Car Electric Co.,
53, APOLLO ST., BOMBAY.
Teleg. "LATEST" Telep. No. 2208.

MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

London, May 2. Bombay, May 3.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	74 7-8	3-16	
3 do. Rentes.	85 3-4	1-4	
3 -2 do. Sterling Loan...	90		unchgd
do. do. Gov. Securities..	64 1-16		unchgd
Bar Silver in London Spot ...	27 11-16		unchgd
do. 2 months' hence	27 7-8		1-16
Bar Silver in New York	60 1-8		unchgd
Exchange on London at Paris	25·20		unchgd
do. do. at Berlin	20·47		1-2
do. do. New York	4·86 5-8		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	5	since	
do Short London Bills	17th Apl.		
3 months' sight...	4		unchgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ...	3 15-16		unchgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 1-2		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 1-2		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans.. ...	3 1-8		unchgd
do. 7 day Market Loans- ...	3 1-4		unchgd

Bar Gold ...77-9 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) is 3 7-32d. unchanged.
Closing tone of silver—China buying.
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £200,000.

COUNCIL BILLS:-EXTRA ALLOTMENTS:—
Transfers on Madras ...Rs. 3,00,000 at 1s. 4 3-32d.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£	80,000
Gold to Bombay	£	210,000
Gold Coin to Bombay	£	10,000
Silver to Hongkong	£	.....
Silver to Shanghai	£	.....
Silver to Ceylon	£	1,000

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	...	Mutilated.
Futures	...	,,
Manchester	...	,,
Total Sales	...	,,
Sold on Speculation and for Export	...	,,
Imports	...	,,
Mid-Americans	...	,,
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown...	...	,,

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
6 41 +03	6·39 +03	6·36 +02	6·25 +01
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	
6·12 +02	6·05 +02	6·02 +02	
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	
6·01 +02	6·01 +02	6·01 +02	

New York 11 a.m., July 11·58, Oct. 10·92.
New York official Noon call July 11·54 Oct. 10 93.
New Orleans 10 a.m. July 11·90, Oct. 11·16.

NEW YORK— Bales.

Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	8,800
,, Receipts at ,, last year...	9,000
,, Exports to Great Britain ..	2,000
,, Exports to Continent ...	6,000
Spot Cotton ...	11·25—10
Futures—Month of July	11·51—12
Futures—Month of Oct.	10·95—09

Declined owing to bearish private crop reports and advanced later partially on covering.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton ...	12 1-4+1-16
Futures month of July ...	11·84—11
Futures month of Oct. ...	11·94—09
Tone of Spot Cotton ...	Quiet.

Bales.

Week's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	85,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	56,000
Do. do to France & Continent.	88,000
Do. do to Japan	20,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports.....	561,000
Do. do. at Interior Ports.....	423,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS—

Bales.

Total Actual Exports.....	11,000
Do. Forwarded	89,000
Do. Imports	80,000
Do. Stocks	1,168,000
Stock of Cottonn in London	3,660
Cocconada Fair Rod C.I.F. London...	d 5 2-16
Cocconada Ginned ,, ,, ...	d 5 7—32
Western Good ,, ,, ...	d 5 19-32

Liverpool, May 2.

Tone Dhooties and Shirtings—Market unchanged.

Tone Cloths.	Steady.	Firm.
Weft American "56"	...	11 3-4
Weft Egyptian "80"	...	18 5-8
Tone—Yarn—Market	...	Steady.
Weft Egyptian "52"	...	12 3-8
Twist "32" W T C	...	10 1-4
Twist "32" B	...	10 3-4
Cloth Gunni's 20 36inch	...	13-9
Twist "36" W T C	...	10 1-2
Twist "36" B	...	11
Twist "42"	...	12 5-8
Twist American "60"	...	16 7-8
Twist Egyptian "60"	...	17 1-2
Twist Egyptian "80"	...	22
Grey shirtings 39 in. by 37 1-2 38 yds 16 by 12 8 lbs Red Heading		7 9
,, ,, 44 in. by 39 yds 14 by 13-8 lbs	...	8 5
White Nainsooks 28 in. by 18 yds 16 by 13 to 16-15 Range	...	3 1 1-4
,, Mull 28 in. by 18 yds 14 by 12 Green Ends	...	2 3
,, Shirtings 32-35 in. by 42 yds Liepmans No 1500	...	12 6 1-4
40s Banner Mill Twist	...	11
Geo Mayall's Yarn	...	11
F. G. F. Tinnevely C I F—Liverpool	...	6 5-16
Buyers or Sellers	...	...Sellers
months	...	...Apr.-May pence

Water Twist American	30s.	10 3-8
,, ,, ,,	40s.	11 5-8
Mule ,, ,,	40s.	11 1-8
,, ,, ,,	50s.	12 7-8
,, ,, ,,	60s.	15 1-8
,, ,, Egyptian	40s.	16 5-8
,, ,, ,,	50s.	17 1-8
,, ,, ,,	60s.	18 1-8

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi	...	Nominal.
Do. Months—	...	.....
Do. Name of Ports—	...	.....
Wheat White Karachi	...	33 1-8—3-8
Do. Months	...	May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—		London—Done.
Wheat Red Karachi	...	37 3-4—1-4
Do Month—	...	May-June.
		London—Nominal.

Tone—Dull.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe	...	37 3-8—1-8
Do Months—	...	May-June.
	...	Sellers—Dull.
Barletta Russo—62 1-2lb	...	Nominal.
Do Months	...	.....

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian	...	Unchanged.
Do Months	...	.....
Buyers &c.	...	.....

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship.	...	50 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—	...	April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.		
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship	...	52 1-2unchgd
Do. Months—	...	April-May.
Do. Name of Ports.—D'kirk—Sellers.		
Brown Cawnpore	...	46 3-4unchgd
Do. Months—	...	May-June.
Do. Name of Ports.—D'kirk—Sellers.		

Tone—Quiet but steady.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416lbs ex-ship ...		47 1-4—1-2
Do. Months—	...	May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Done.		
Tone—Quiet.		
Linseed Calcutta		45 4 1-2—1 1-2d.
Do. Months—	...	May-June.
London—Done.—Sellers.		
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...		43 1-2—1-4
Do. Months—	...	May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.		

COTTONSEED.—

Bombay Cottonseed		£ 6-14-0—0-0-3d.
May-June—Hull—Sellers.—Quiet but steady.		

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality)	...	11 1-2 unchgd

RUBBER—

Para Rubber	...	3 5 1-2 unchgd
		May-June—Buyers—Steady.

METALS—

Copper Braziers		£ 81 1-2+1-2
Yellow Metal		d. 7 unchgd.
Standard Copper G M B		£ 68 3-8+1
Tin Plates I. C.Coke 14 by 20 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs c. i. f. Liverpool ...		.....
Bar Iron, Belgian No. 2 ordinary sizes F.O.B. Antwerp.		5 13 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 per cent. F. O.B. Liverpool	...	11 10 0
Basic steel BarsBelgian C.I.F. India	...	6 7 6

FREIGHTS—

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay —12s.—Value.

ARRIVALS:—

"Teresa," "Acami," "Rags."

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C&F India (Double bags)	...	13 6—3-4d.
Do. Months of Shipment...		May-Aug.—Sellers.

Tone—Quiet, Slightly easier.

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India	...	12 8 1-4 unchgd
Do Months of Shipments—May—Sellers.		
Tone—Neglected and nothing doing.		
German Beet-root 50 p.c. ...		9 9 1-4+3-4d.
Months of Shipments		...June—Sellers.
		10 1+1-2d.—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Steady with a fair business.		
E A R & Similar Crysta s C & F India		...14 2 1-4unchgd
Months of Shipments		...May-Sept.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet. Unchanged.		
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay		...12 3 unchgd.
Month of Shipments		...May—Value.
Tone—Firm.		

Java Sugar.—Steady and very little doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [3RD May 1913.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
2 Boxes Bulls	38,400	London	H'kong Bank
Sovns ...	57,000	do	do
1 Parcel Silver		do	do
1 Box Sovns	37 500	Malta	N'tional Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 1st May, 1913.

By	Pars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	96	113,122
B. B. and C. I. Ry...	25	90,905

FINANCIAL.

MONEY:—

Bank of Ben. rate since 17th April 1913		6 p.c.
Bank of Bom. ,, ,,	3rd April 1913	7 ,,
Bank of Mad. ,, ,,	31st Dec. 1912	8 ,,

EXCHANGE—

The market opened very steady at 1s 4 1-16d. T. T. and Demand and a moderate business was done. Bills have been more plentiful and have been placed to a fair extent for this month at 1s. 4 9-32d. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote.—

T.T. on London	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 9-32d. to 5-16d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 1-8d. June.
Do. do Francs	... 171 1-4
Do. do Marks	... 139 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	... 147
Shanghai ,,	... 200 1-2
Japan ,,	... 148 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—

The market opened steady at 95 7-8 for Cash, 95 15-16 for the settlement, and has advanced 1-8 during the day with a fair business passing. Rates close as under.

We quote.—

Cash	... Rs.	96 0 0
Settlement	... ,,	96 1 0

BULLION.—

The London market for bar silver yesterday was unchanged for ready at 27 11-16 and 1-16 lower for forward at 27 7-8. New York was 1-8 up at 60 1-8. The local market opened at 70-5-8 for the first settlement and after declining to 70 1-2 closes 1-16 higher as under. Rates continue irregular. Bar gold is steady.

We quote.—

English Bar Gold	... Rs.	24	0 6
Australian Gold	... ,,	23	15 6
Sovereigns Gold	... ,,	15	0 0
Silver (ex duty)			
Ready	... ,,	70	1 0
1st Settlement	... ,,	70	9 0
2nd Settlement	... ,,	70	7 0
Silver (cum duty)			
Ready	... ,,	79	7 0
1st Settlement March	... ,,	79	15 0
2nd Settlement	... ,,	79	13 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORTS.—

Yesterday the American markets closed easier, New York being 12 and 9 points lower in futures and 10 points down in Spot while New Orleans was 11 and 9 lower in futures and 1-16 up in Spot. Miss Giles reports an increase of 3.7 per cent. in the acreage, and 40 per cent of the crop as planted. Other estimates will, no doubt, be received shortly and are likely to affect the market temporarily; but nothing definite will be known until the publication of the Agricultural Bureau Official acreage, which last year was not given until July. The local market opened quiet and rather easier, and has kept almost unchanged during the day except for Khamgaon Akola May, of which there are sellers at the close at Rs. 267. Some business is reported in Broach and Bengals.

For ready cotton the enquiry has been moderate. Holders are meeting the market.

QUOTATIONS.—

Fine M. G. Broach ...	Rs.	286	May
Fine M. G. Wardha-Hingughat ...	,,	284	,,
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	,,	283	,,
Fine M. G. Yeotmal ...	,,	278	,,
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon ...	,,	274	,,
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola ...	,,	267	,,
Fine M. G. Khandesh ...	,,	257	,,
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	,,	246	,,
Sawginned Dharwar ...	,,	287-8	Apl.-May
Good H. G. Westerns...	,,	280	,,

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone	...	Quiet
Estimated Sales	...	4,000
Total Imports	...	13,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

May-June.	June-July.	July-August.
6·39 —02	6·37 —02	6·34 —02
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·23 —02	6·11 —01	6·04 —01
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·01 —01	6·00 —01	5·99 —02

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—

The market is quiet.

Ready	... Rs.	7 10 0 B.T.
May	... ,,	8 6 0 B.T.

RAPESEED:—

The market quiet. We quote:—

Brown Delhi Apl-May	Rs. 8 9 0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore Apl.-May	8 10 0 B.T.
Yellow Gusrat Apl.-May	... ,, 8 9 0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED:—

Tone—Quiet.

Black Kutni ...	,,	49	8 0
Yellow Higanghat	,,	62	8 0
Yellow Secunderabad	,,	60	0 0

POPPYSEED:—

Tone—Quiet. We quote:—

Ready	... Rs.	11 15 0 B.T.

CASTORSEED:—

Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote:—

Ready	... Rs.	36 0 0

COTTONSEED:—

Tone—Quiet. We quote:—

Ready	... Rs.	26 0 0

GROUNDNUTS:—

Tone—Quiet. We quote:—

Bold	... Rs.	48 0 0
Small	... ,,	46 0 0

MOWRASEED—

Tone—Easier. We quote:—

June—September	... Rs.	8 2 0 B.T.

WHEAT:—

The market is Quiet. We quote:—

White Pearl 85 p.c. ready	Rs.	5 6 6 B.T.
White Delhi Apl.-May	,,	5 9 0 B.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	...	1,715
Bank of India	...	65 1 2
Eastern Bank	...	86 1-2
Indian Specie	...	67

MILLS.

David	...	510
Kohinoor	...	762 1-2
Manockji Petit	...	3,180
New Great Eastern	...	252 1-2

A good lot of David Mill Shares were placed at 510 and there were sellers at the close at this price.

PRESSES.

Munmar Press	...	288 3-4

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bom Burmah Tdg Corp	625
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ord	196
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Pre	174
Bombay S N Ordy ...	252 1-2
Shivrajpur M. Syndicate	21

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley ...	595

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton	...	8,871	bales.
Wheat	...	52,436	cwts.
Linseed	...	24,742	,,
Rapeseed	...	11,880	,,
Gingellyseed	...	2,152	,,
Poppyseed	...	12,915	,,
Groundnuts...	...	733	,,
Castorseed	...	20,720	,,
Rice	...	7,003	,,
Myrabollams.	...	2,240	,,
Cottonseed	...	22,759	,,
Mowrassed	...	Nil	
Gram	...	4,086	,,
Joowar	...	5,945	,,
Maize	...	Nil	
Barley	...	3,115	,,

LONDON MARKETS.

[LONDON MAY 3.] [BOMBAY, MAY 4.]

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	74 13-16		1-16
3 do. Rentes...	85 1-2		1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan.	90		unchgd
do, Govt. Securities	64 1-16		unchgd
Bar silver in London...	27 3-4		1-16
do, 2 months' hence	28		1-8
do, in New York	60 1-4		1-8
Exchange on London at Paris.	25·20		unchgd
do. do at Berlin	20·45		0·1
do do at New York	4·86 5-8		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	4 1-2	since	
do. Short London Bills, ...	17th ult		
3 months' sight	4		unchgd
do, Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight.	3 15-16		unchgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 1-2		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 1-2		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	3		1-8
Interest 7 day Market Loans	3 1-4		unchgd

Closing tone of Silver—Rise caused by Eastern buying.
Bar Gold ...77-9 unchgd.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 3 7-8 unchgd.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Easier.—Moderate business.	
Futures	...	Steady.
Total Sales	...	8,000 *
Sold on Speculation and for Export	...	500
Imports	...	13,000
Mid-Americans	...	6·68—04
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	...	9·95 unchgd.

* Included in total sales are late yesterday 4,000 bales.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.
6·41 unchgd	6 39 unchgd	6·36 unchgd
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6 28 +01	6·12 unchgd	6·05 unchgd
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·02 unchgd	6·01 unchgd	6·01 unchgd

NEW YORK— Bales.

Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	10,000
,, Receipts at U. S. last year...	9,000
,, Exports to Great Britain ...	Nil.
,, Exports to Continent ...	16,000
,, Spot Cotton	11·85 unchgd.
Futures—Month of July	11·15—26
Futures—Month of Oct.	10·92—03

Declined owing to favourable weather reports and to Southern selling of futures in the local market.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	12 1-4 unchgd.
Futures month of July	...11·82—02
Futures month of Oct.	...11·01—32
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Quiet.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Bales.

Total into Sight ...	...	12,940,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	...	279,000
East Indian do	...	117,000
American do	...	3,107,000
Other do	...	146,000
Total Sales ...	...	50,000
East Indian sales ...	...	100
Total Speculation...	...	2,000
Do. Exportation ...	...	1,000
East Indian Export	...	nil
Do. Indian Stock	...	7,000
Do. Forwarded Consumer	...	400
Do. Actual Exports	...	nil
Do. Week's Imports	...	1,000
Do. Speculation ...	...	.....
Americans Afloat ...	...	120,000
East Indian ...	...	6,000
Total afloat ...	...	148,000

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi	...	Nominal.
Do. Months—	...	.....
Do. Name of Ports—	...	.....
Wheat White Karachi	...	33 1-8
Do. Months—		May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—		London—Nominal
Wheat Red Karachi	...	37 1-2
Do. Month—		May-June—London—Nominal

Tone—Dull.
South Australian Wheat ... 33 1-2 May—Sellers.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santi Fe	...	.....
Barletto Russo	...	
Do. Months	...	
	...	.....

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs. 85 p.c. ex-ship		50 1-4
Do. Months—	...	Apr-May.
Do. Name of Ports—		Dunkirk—Sellers
Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship		52 1-2
Do Months	...	April-May.
Do Name of Ports	...	Dunkirk Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore	...	46 3-4
Do, Months—April-May.		
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.		
Tone—Quiet.		

LINSEED—

Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship....		47 1-8—1-8
Do. Months—May-June,		
Do. Name of Ports—		Dunkirk Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.		
Linseed Argentine—La Plata		43 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—	...	May-June
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers		

COTTONSEED—

Bombay Cottonseed Market	£ 6-13-9
May-June—Hull—Nearest value—Dull	

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality)	...	11—1-2 unchgd

RUBBER—

Para Rubber	...	.....

SUGAR—

German granulated sugar C & F India double bags.		13 6
Do. Months of Shipment		May-Aug.—Sellerr.

Tone—Quiet and unchanged.

Hungarian Crystal Sugar C & F India	...	12 8 1-4
Do. Months of Shipments		...Apl.-May—Sellers.
German Beet-root 88 p.c....		9 8 3-4
Months of Shipments	...	June—Sellers. 10 0 1-2 Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.

Tone—Quiet but steady
E A R & Similar Crystals C & F India ... 14 2 1-4
Months of Shipments May-Sept.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet and unchanged.
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 12 3
Months of Shipments ...May—Value.
Tone—Firm
Java Sugar—Steady and unchanged prices.

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, May 2.

COTTON.

Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports.	8,000 Bales
Exports to Great Britain ...	nil
Exports to Continent ...	6,000 do
Spot Cotton at New York ...	11·85—10
Future Cotton at New York July	11·51—12
Future Cotton at New York October	10·95— 9
Tone Market at closing Spot..	Steady.
Tone Market at closing Futures	do

General Tone of Market :—
Declined on bearish private crop reports advanced later partially on short covering.

NEW ORLEANS, May 2.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans...	12 1-4+1-16
Future Cotton at New Orleans—July	11·84—11
Future Cotton at New Orleans—October ...	11·04— 9
Opening tone of Market—	Steady.

LIVERPOOL, May 2.

Cotton.—The Liverpool market opened for spot— ... Steady and closed steady.
Do. The Liverpool market closed for futures ... Steady
Do. The Liverpool market closed for East Indians. ... do

Total Day's Sales ...	...	10,000 bales.
Sales on spec. and export	...	1,000 ,,
Sales of Surats ...	...	.....
Total Day's Imports	...	17,000
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown ...		9·15
Mid-American at Liverpool ...		6·72
Cotton Dely Mid Uplands Liverpool.		G O C

May-June	...	6·41
June-July	...	6·39
July-Aug.	...	6·36
Aug.-Sept.	...	6·25
Sept.-Oct.	...	6·12
Oct.-Nov.	...	6·05
Nov.-Dec.	...	6·02
Dec.-Jan.	...	6·01
Jan.-Feb.	...	6·01

Manchester piece goods market—Rather slow, buyers adopting waiting attitude. Enquiry for Greys—Demand from China for staples.

LONDON, May 2.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)...May-July—Ldn.	45 6 Done.
Do. Bombay exship (per 416lbs) ...May-June—Hamburg	47 9Selleas.
Do. La Plata ...May-June—Hamburg	43 9 Done.
Do. Tone of Market at close.	Quiet
Do. Tendency of the Market—	.....
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes...May—	£25- 2-6 ,,
do ... June-July—	£24-15-0 ,,
Do. Tone of Market at close.	Steady.
Do. total afloat for U. K. ...	.....
Do. River Plate exports ...	.....
Poppyseed Canal ...May-June —Hamburg...	66 6 Sellers.
Do. Tone of Market at close.	Steady.
Rapeseed Calcutta Brown Canal	.....
Do. Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship May-June—Dunkirk ...	50 6 ,,
Do. Yellow Gusarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. exship May-June—Dunkirk ...	52 6 ,,
Do, Ferozepore usual bold	.....
Do. Jamba Red— ...	.....
Do. Tone of Market at close.	Steady.
Cottonseed, Bombay parcels. May-June—Hull ...	£6-14-6 ,,
Do. Tone of Market at Close..	Steady.
Gingellyseed, Bombay 15 p.c. Mar.-Apr.—London.	.....
Wheat, Choice white Karachi May-June—London...	38 3 ,,
Do. F A Q Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.) May-June—London...	38 ,,
Do. Club No. 2...May-June—London...	38 3 ,,
Do. Choice white Delhi May-June—London—	Nomi.
Do. Tone of Market at Close.	Quiet.
Do. South Australian	...May-June.
Do. Rosario Santa Fe. 62 lbs.	do
Do. do. Tone of Market at Close	.....
Do. Red Graded American per central—June ...	7 8 1-8 option
Do. Afloat to U. K.... ...	.....
Do. Stock at U. S. Ports ...	.....

LONDON, May 2.

SUGAR.

German Beet-root 88 per cent F.O.B. Hamburg ...May-June	Sellers. 9 8 1-4 ,,
German Beet-root 88 per cent. F. O. B. H'burg. June	9 9 3-4 ,,
,, Closing Tone of Market.	Steady.
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags) May-June...	13 1 1-2 ,,
German Granulated C. and F. India, (double Bags) June-July—	13 3 ,,
German Closing Tone Market—	Steady.
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F India May-June	12 5 1-4 ,,
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. India June-July	12 6 ,,
Do. Closing Tone of Market.	Steady.
Mauritius Crystals ...May	12 3 ,,
Do. Closing Tone of Market..	Steady
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags)— May-June	13 9 ,,
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. & F. India (double Bags)— June-July...	14 ,,
Do. Closing Tone of Market..	Steady.
Special Feature—General Report of Market	.....

LONDON, May 2.

JAVA SUGAR.

	Value.
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta June...	11 2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta ...	.....
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta.July-Dec.	10 10 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi June...	11 4 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi July-Dec...	11
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ... June...	12 3
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta...June	.....
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta July-Dec....	11 10 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. orKarachi June...	12 4 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom or Karachi June...	.....
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. orKarachi July-Dec...	12
Closing Tone of Market	Quiet and unchanged.
Special Feature ...	

LONDON, May. 1.

METALS.

	£	s. d.
Copper, Standard G M B ...	68	7 6
,, Best English Selected.	74	10 0
,, Brasiers	81	10 0
,, Tone of Market ...	Firm	
Hard Spelter	21	15 0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool ...	£233	0 0
Yellow Metal		7d
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 C., G. O. B 1 p.c. F O B L'pool	11	15 0
Basic Steel Bars, C I F Calcutta	6	10 0
Basic Steel Rods C I F Calcutta	6	17 6
Basic Steel Hoops C I F Calcutta	7	18 9
German Steel Sheets, F O B Antwerp	7	0 0
German Steel Plates F O B Antwerp	6	7 6
Belgium Iron Bar No 2 ...	6	15 0
Tin Plates, I C Coke 14 by 20, 112 Sheets in box C I F L'pool	0	14 3
Pig Iron, No 3 Cleveland ...	3	7 6
Pig Iron No 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro. ...	3	8 0
Pig Iron Gartsherrie ...	4	1 6
Lead Pig English	18	7 6
Tone of Steel Market ...	Steady	
Silver, Spot ...	27	11-16
,, 2 months hence	27	7-8
Tone of Market—	...Quiet—China selling	

LONDON, May 2.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot ...	...	27 11-16
Silver 2 Months...	...	27 7-8
Silver, Closing Tone of Market—		Quiet
Silver, Tendency, etc. of the Market		...China buying
Rentes 3 p. c....	...	£ 85 5-8
Consols 2 1-2 p. c.	...	£ 74 7-8
Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. c....		£ 90
Sterling loan ...	...	£ 90
Govt. Securities 3 p. c.	...	£ 76 3-8
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 p. c.	...	£ 64
Bar Gold per oz.	...	77-9

Opening Tone of Finance Market ... ...
Closing Tone of Finance Market ... ...
Bank of England Rate of Discount ... ... 4 1-2 pr. ct.
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight 1 3 7-8
London at Paris Fcs. ... 25·23
Berlin cheques on London Mks ... ... 20·47 1-4
New york (Demand Bills) dls ... ... 4·86 5-8
Interest day to day loans 3
Do. 7 days Market loans 3 1-8
Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight 4
Do.

...DENT.)

POONA, May 4.

...d aquatic gymkhana was held ...sherville yesterday evening and drew a more numerous gathering to the Royal Connaught Boat Club grounds than there was the week before. Four events figured on the programme on this occasion, which, with one division, brought the number up to five. The first heat of the duck hunt proved to be something of a farce, since the birds, following their gregarious instincts, kept close together and refused to be separated notwithstanding some rough usage. The ducks were thrown into the water from separate boats in the subsequent heats, and so were more easily guided towards the bank. Mrs. Murphy and Captain Langrishe's duck won the final heat.

The tug-of-war in punts was of short duration as Mr. Harvey Kelley's crew easily pulled over Captain Langrishe's crew. The canoe race added a novelty to the programme, as competitors had to paddle the boat along carrying a passenger, both of whom had to keep standing. Only the winner brought his passenger safely through this ordeal.

The following were the details :—

DONGOLA RACE.—150 yards in punts.—Crews of three ladies and three gentlemen.

Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. Tullock and Miss Sutherland and Lake, Ellis and Denton beat Mrs. Murphy, Miss MacGeorge, Miss Mawe and Langrishe, Dyer and Wurtle.

Mrs. Murphy's boat steered an erratic course and lost ground at the start. Won by two lengths.

DUCK HUNT.—Crews of one lady and gentleman in Canadian canoe ; to drive a duck 100 yards.

The first heat was won by Mrs. Murphy and Capt. Langrishe.

Also competed :—Mr. and Mrs. Ellis, Miss MacGeorge and Mr. Wurtele, Miss Fitz Gibbon and Mr. Cuddeford.

The second heat winners were Mrs. Monteith and Capt. Bertie Smith.

Also competed :—Mrs. Smith and Mr. Lake, Miss Sutherland and Mr. Harvey Kelly.

TUG-OF-WAR.—Teams of 6 men in punts : Messrs. Davis, Lake, Bacon, Cuddeford Weatherall and Harvey Kelly beat Messrs. Wurtele, Dickins, Gordon, Edwardes and Captains Langrishe and Ellis.

CANOE RACE—150 yards.—crews of two men in Canadian canoes, crews to stand up anyone touching sides of canoe with his hands after the start to be disqualified Capt. Langrishe and Mr. Edwardes came.

Also competed :—Messrs. Dickson and Gordon, Weatherall and Wurtele and Harvey Kelly and Lake.

...by

M...

N... ...w were

all to... ...vourneen

having ... ...ound first.

At Mark Buoy order was Mavourneen, Jenny Wren, Curlew. On the beat in Curlew and Clutha both passed Mavourneen who overstood on the Sleg from middle ground the order at Scooner being Curlew, Clutha, Mavourneen. This order was maintained to the finish, Mavourneen very nearly getting Clutha on the post, the latter winning by ten seconds.

Curlew is thus the Season's Champion.

"O" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-0 p. m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allnces M. S.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Fenella...	11 11	Dr. Goldsmith ...	5 3 58	1 52 47
Jenny Wren...	7 54	Capt. Glostor & Kunhardt.....	4 58 30	1 50 36
Maud.....	7 54	MrCNRich.	4 59 5	1 51 11
Mavourneen ...	3 17	Mr N Taylor	4 57 38	1 54 21
Pam 11 51		Mr A G Holmes ...	5 12 46	1 59 55
Clutha...	Scr	Capt J Welch	4 57 28	1 57 28
Curlew ...	3 17	Mr B Hewitt	4 55 41	1 52 24
Marie-Louise..	9 13	MrK MacIver.....	5 8 42	1 59 29
Anna.....	13 49	Officers, Mint.....	5 9 36	1 55 47
Maimie...	15 8	Mr J Mc-Laughlin	5 10 22	1 55 14

Course :—Committee Vessel—N Karanja Starboard—Mark Buoy Starboard—Committee Vessel—Short Course—Length 7·9 miles—Wind W, Strength moderate. Class prize won by Curlew, 2nd prize won by Jenny Wren and 3rd prize won by Maud. Fenella Saves Entrance. Time Limit 7 p.m.

In the Metre Class Nelta was first away in a poor start. The race was uneventful save that Corrie was delayed by Maimie, but she saved her time on Nelta by 33 sec.

METER CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sails at 3-10 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allnces M S.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Corrie.....	4 21	Mr. N. B. Macbeth	5 9 7	1 52 39
Cynthia...	4 21	Officers, R E.	5 9 55	1 53 27
Nelta ...	Scr.	Mr H R Sandford.	5 3 12	1 53 12

Course :—Committee Vessel—Mark Buoy Port—Committee Vessel -N. Karanja Starboard—Committee Vessel—Length 9 7 miles—Wind W Strength moderate. 1st prize won by Corrie.

In "B" Class Trixie was first away, she ... Lylie being equal on the Seasons ... Lylie got the gun and saved her ...fortably Trixie coming in astern ...

...S HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at ... Points ... time cor... of Erin.

	Time Allnces M. S.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Trixie ...	5 15	Mr J W Milne. ...	5 7 38	1 42 23
Erin	5 15	Mr. M Magill ...	5 6 40	1 41 25
Lylie.....	Scr.	Col. Street and Mr Y. Watson ...	5 0 44	1 40 44

Course :—Committee Vessel—Mark Buoy Starboard—3. Karanja Starboard—Committee Vessel—Short Course—Length 9·0 miles—Wind W Strength moderate. 1st prize won by Lylie. Time-limit 7 p.m.

In "A" Class Turquoise was first away followed by Mahshuka. The order at Sunk Rock was Eileen, Turquoise, Melody which order was maintained at the Mark Buoy. On the beat in the wind lightened and at the committee vessel Mahshuka overtook Turquoise. On run to North Karanja Turquoise again overtood Mahshuka. On beat in Turquoise overstood and was passed by Mahshuka and Melody.

"A" CLASS HAND CAP RACE.—Sails at 3-30 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allnces M. S.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Eileen IV	Scr	Major Muter & Mr J F Watson	5 30 53	2 0 53
Turquoise.	29 45	Messrs. Stokes & Preston ...	5 51 51	2 7 28
Isca.....	24 47	Mr T S Kennedy...	5 52 30	1 56 43
Mahshuka	19 50	Mr W H Hughes ...	5 46 26	2 0 34
Melody ...	14 52	Officers, R. A.....	5 50 40	1 58 51

Course :—Committee Vessel—S Karanja Port—Mark Buoy Port—Committee Vessel—N Karanja Starboard—Committee Vessel—Length 11·9 miles. Wind W Strength moderate 1st prize won by Isca and 2nd prize won by Melody.

BEIGHTON HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

RANGERS VS. CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 3.

The Beighton Hockey Tournament came to a conclusion this evening when the Rangers beat Calcutta by two goals to one. The first half of the game was fast, and each goal was alternately visited. About five minutes from the start Smart scored for the winners from a short corner, and seven minutes later Calcutta equalised after a passing bout through Sherman. The second half was as dull, and, although Collingwood saved some stinging shots, Smart once more found the net. After the usual cheers, the cup was handed to the winners by Mrs. Richardson.

MYSORE RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, MAY 3.

The first entries are distinctly disappointing, many Western Indian stables not entering. So far the Arab events especially show a considerable falling off, the Fort Plate attracting only one entry against 17 of last year, the Maharajah of Mysore's Cup 10 against 18, the Birthday Cup 12 against 20, the Stable Cup 4 against 20, etc., but the Yuvaraja of Mysore's Cup has drawn 18 against 11 and the Farm Plate 12 against 10. It is felt, however, that the second entrances will be better than usual.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

It is notified for information that H. E. Lord Willingdon, G.C.I.E., Governor of Bombay, will present a Cup value Rs. 1,000 to the Winner of the Governor's Cup, Poona Races, 1913. This Cup will be given to the winner in addition to the Rs. 9,000 added money already advertised.

DEPARTURES.

PER S. S. "CASTALIA" MAY 5.

The Anchor Line s. s. "Castalia" will sail from No. 2 Shed, Victoria Dock, on the morning of the 5th instant with the following passengers. Medical inspection will take place alongside the vessel at 8-15 a. m. sharp :—

TO SUEZ.

Miss M. E. Chubb.

TO MARSEILLES.

Mr J A Kirkbride — Mrs Peterson
Maj C H Peterson

TO LONDON.

Mr A T Cooper — Rev J Longton
Lt-Col A W Chaldecott — Mr J F Miller
Miss M McKay
Mr H C Donaldson — Capt M McNeill
Mr A G Edie — Maj P F Pocock
Mrs Edie — Mrs Pocock
Mr R Fleming — Mr W Ramsden
Mr H Fitzgerald Johnson — Mr H A Rose
Mrs Rose
Mrs Fitzgerald Johnson and infant. — Miss Rose
Mr Rogerson
Miss F J Gregory — Mr H G Smith
Capt R H Gillispie — Mrs Smith
Mr R Hosketh — Mr C A Townsend
Mrs. J E Jackson, child and infant — Mr A E Williamson
Mrs Williamson

TO LIVERPOOL.

Mr H Blasdale — Miss Ramage
Mr J Goodwin — Mr H B Shepherd
Mrs Goodwin — Mrs Shepherd child and infant
Major E W Grove
Mrs Grove, child and infant — Mr J Stafford
Rev A Thomas
Mr J Hough — Mrs Thomas
Mr L J Martin — Mr H L Tyson-Wolff
Mrs Martin — Mrs. Tyson-Wolff
Mrs H Moore — Mrs. Wilkinson's nurse, child and infant.
Capt W F Potts
Mrs Potts

GWALIOR AUTUMN MEETING.

The programme of the Gwalior autumn meeting has been issued and below we give a summary of it:—

FIRST DAY—SATURDAY, 1ST NOVEMBER :—

Charger's Hurdle Race.—Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. For bona fide Hunters, Pigstickers, Paperchasers and Chargers. Certificates to accompany entries. Winner claimable for Rs. 1,500. Distance.—2 miles over 8 fights of hurdles.

The Dealer's Plate.—Winner, Rs. 1,000. second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Horses. Distance.—6 furlongs.

The Beginner's Plate.—Winner, Rs 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. For Horses not won flat race value Rs. 1,500 or over since 31st March 1911. Distance—5 furlongs.

The Resident's Cup—A cup value Rs. 200, presented by Mr. W. E. Jardine, C. I. E. and Rs. 600 from the Fund. Cup and Rs. 300 to the winner; second, Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. For English and Australian poines 14·2 and under, which have never won a flat race, value Rs. 500 or over—14·2 to carry 10·7 W. I. Distance.—6 furlongs.

The Secretary's Cup.—A cup value Rs. 200, presented by Major R. C. Goodfellow, and Rs. 600 from the Fund. Cup and Rs. 300 to the winner, second Rs. 200; and third Rs. 100. For C. Bs. which have never won a flat race, value Rs. 500 or over. Distance.—5 furlongs.

The Novice Plate.—Winner, Rs. 800; second, Rs. 400; third, Rs. 200. For Arab Ponies 14·2 and under, which have not won a flat race, value Rs. 200 or over, since 31st March 1913. Distance.—4 furlongs.

The Arab Handicap.—Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 400; third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs. Distance.—6 furlongs.

SPORT AT HOME.

RACING.

The Newbury Spring Meeting was begun on April 11. The race for the Greenham Stakes was won by Mr. E. Hulton's Shogun, the Berkshire Three-Year-Old Handicap by the Duke of Devonshire's Claquement, the Beckhampton Two-Year-Old Stakes by the Duke of Westminister's Aldford, and the Chieveley Handicap by Mr. R. Mills's Prester Jack. On April 12, Mr. P. Broome's Aldegond won the Newbury Spring Cup; Mr. R. Farquharson's Mount William won the Manton Two-Year-Old Stakes; and Mr. J. B. Joel's Blue Stone the Spring Three-Year-Old Maiden Stakes.

The winners, at Folkestone, on April 14, were King's Cure, Prieska, Wad, Bath, Wave, On, and Jack Pot.

The King was present at Newmarket on April 15, the first day of the Craven Meeting. The Duke of Portland's Nassau won the fifty-fourth Newmarket Bienniel Stakes, beating Mr. W. Astor's Pilliwinkie by half a length. The Fitzwilliam Stakes were won by Sir E. Cassel's Pictorial, as was expected, and the Crawfurd Plate by Mr. Whitney's Meeting House. His Majesty had two horses, Carol Singer and Per Mare, engaged during the afternoon, but neither of them was placed.

His Majesty was present at the second day of the Craven Meeting at Newmarket on April 16. Lord St. Davids's Cyllene More won the Babraham plate, beating Mr. W. R. Wyndham's Winthrope by a length. Lord Derby's Light Brigade won the Column Produce Stakes, Mr. E. Hulton's Fairy King, the Wood Ditton Stakes, and Sir A. Bailey's Dark Queen the Granby Plate.

The Bordon and Longmoor Garrison point-to-point race meeting was held on April 14. The following were the winners :—In the Open Race for the Aldershot Command and for horses nominated by the Master of the H. H. 12 st., 7 lb. each, Major E. J. R. Peel's (R.F.A.) br. g. Fakir II. (car. 13st.) (Owner). Queen's and Welsh Regiments' Challenge Cup, for horses, the property of officers of the regiments or Government chargers, 12 st. 7 lb. each, Capt. Wallace Wright's (the Queen's) b. g. Dreadnought (Owner). The Team Race was won by the Queen's. The Garrison Race, for horses or Government chargers the property of officers of the Bordon Garrison, the Mounted Infantry, and the 15th Hussars.—Heavyweights, 13 st. 7 lb.—Mr. Arthur Cottrell's b. g. Mickey (Owner). Lightweights, 12 st.—Mr. O. M. Lund's b. m. Sylvestra (Qwner).

FOOTBALL.

RUGBY.

In the last match of the season at Twickenham, Newport beat the Harlequins on April 12 by 1 dropped goal to 0.

The Royal Engineers (Chatham), the holders, beat the Goldsmith's College, in the final match for the Kent Cup, at Bellingham, on April 12, by 2 goals and 6 tries (28 points) to 0.

London Welsh beat Old Whitgiftians, at Addiscombe, on April 12, by 2 goals, 1 penalty goal, and 1 try (16 points) to 3 tries (9 points). Coventry beat Rugby, at Coventry, by 4 goals and 9 tries (47 points) to 1 penalty goal (3 points). Leicester beat Birkenhead Park, at Birkenhead Park, by 2 goals and 1 try (13 points) to 0. Swansea beat Gloucester, at Gloucester, by 1 goal and 1 penalty goal (8 points) to 0. Devonport Albion beat Cardiff, at Devonport, by 1 dropped goal and 1 penalty goal (7 points) to 1 goal (5 points). Pontypool beat Bath, at Pontypool, by 6 tries (18 points) to 1 try (3 points). The match between Northampton and Cheltenham, at Northampton, had to be abandoned ten minutes before full time, owing to an accident to Bendall, the Cheltenham full-back, who broke his leg. When the game was stopped, Northampton were leading by 2 tries (6 points) to 1 try (3 points).

ASSOCIATION.

Sides representing the Army in Ireland and the Army in England, played a drawn game at Dublin, on April 12, each side having scored 2 goals.

The Casuals beat the New Crusaders, in the final tie of the A.F.A. Cup, at the Stadium, Shepherd's Bush, on April 12, by 3 goals to 2.

The result of the matches on April 12 in the League Championship were as follows :—Sunderland 5 goals, Liverpool 2, at Liverpool ; Newcastle United 0, Notts County 0, at Newcastle ; Chelse 1, Tottenham Hotspur 0, at Stamford Bridge ; Derby County 2, Woolwich Arsenal 1, at Plumstead ; Manchester City 2, Sheffield Wednesday 2, at Manchester ; Blackburn Rovers 2, Bradford City 0, at Bradford; West Bromwich Albion 0, Everton 0, at West Bromwich; Aston Villa 3, Bolton Wanderers 2, at Bolton ; Sheffield United 2, Manchester United 1, at Sheffield ; Oldham Athletic 1, Middles brough 0, at Oldham.

Newcastle United beat Sheffield Wednesday, at Sheffield, on April 14, by 2 goals to 1.

The results of the matches on April 12 in the Second Division of the League were as follows :—Preston North End 1 goal, Leicester Fosse 0, at Preston ; Burnley 4, Wolverhampton Wanderes 2, at Burnley ; Clapton Orient 2, Fulham 1, at Homerton ; Glossop 1, Barnsley 0, at Glassop ; Bury 1, Lincoln City 0, at Lincoln ; Bristol City 1, Leeds City 1, at Bristol ; Birmingham 3, Huddersfield Town 2, at Birmingham ; Stockport County 2, Blackpool 0, at Stockport ; Hull City 5, Bradford 0, at Hull ; Grimsby Town 2, Notts Forest 1, at Nottinghma.

Bradford beat Wolverhampton Wanderers, at Bradford, on April 16, by 5 goals to 1.

The result of the matches on April 12 in the Southern League were as follows :—Swindon 3 goals, Exeter City 1, at Exeter ; Gillingham 1, Crystal Palace 0, at the Crystal Palace ; West Ham United 3, Bristol Rovers 1, at Upton Park ; Queen's Park Rangers 2, Watford 1, at Watford ; Brighton and Hove Albion 3, Millwall 3, at Brighton ; Portsmouth 4, Stoke 1, at Portsmouth ; Plymouth Argyl 3, Norwich City 1, at Plymouth : Southampton 1, Reading 1, at Southampton ; Coventry City 3, Brentford 0, at Coventry ; Merthyr Town 2, Northampton 1, at Merthyr.

Oxford City and South Bank played a drawn game, at Reading, on April 12, in the final match of the F.A. Amateur Cup competition, each side having scored 1 goal.

In the Southern Amateur League, Civil Service beat Oxford, at Ealing, on April 12, by 5 goals to 1.

GOLF.

The spring meeting of the Royal West Norfolk Club was begun at Brancaste on April 11 in wintry weather. M H. C. Ellis won the club gold scrato medal for the third time in successio his score being 74. He also won t second club prize with a return of 74+3 77. The first club prize was won by L. B. S. Chaffey with 82—7·75.

The meeting was finished at Blancaster on April 15. In the final match of the thirty-six holes competition for the Blancaster Challenge Cup (scratch), open to amateurs of all recognised golf clubs, Mr. Harold Gardner Hill beat Mr. L. Todd by 2 holes up and 1 to play. The players were all square at the end of the first round of eighteen holes.

The Oxford and Cambridge Golfing Society played the last match of their tour at St. Anne's on April 12 against Lytham and St. Anne's Club, who beat them by 9 1-2 points to 8 1-2. The club won the singles by 8 1-2 points to 3 1-2, but only won one match in the foursomes. Mr. Robert Maxwell won the Brodie Scratch Medal at the spring meeting of the Tantallon Club with a return of 77.

The spring meeting of the Royal Musselburg Golf Club was held on April 15. The club gold medal for the best scratch score and the Brown Handicap Cup were both won by Mr. W. Thomson, with a scratch and net score of 73.

RACQUETS.

The Public Schools' Championship meeting was begun at Queen's Club, West Kensington, on April 15, when the six matches in the first round were decided. Radley beat Malvern, Rugby beat Harrow, Wellington beat Tonbridge, Charterhouse beat Marlborough, Haileybury beat Winchester, and Clifton beat Cheltenham. Eton drew a bye.

The matches in the second round of the championship were decided at Queen's Club on April 16. Westminister beat Radley by 4 games to 3, Wellington beat Rugby by 4 games to 0, Haileybury beat Charterhouse, the holders, by 4 games to 0, and Eton beat Clifton by 4 games to 3. The semi-final round will be played to-day.

LACROSSE.

The North beat the South, at Lord's, on April 12, by 7 goals to 4.

ATHLETICS.

The annual athletic meeting between the Royal Military Academy and the Royal Military College was held at Woolwich on April 16. The weather was fine, but the grass track, after the heavy rain of thd morning, was waterlogged. The result of the meeting was an unexpected victory for the Royal Military Academy by 7 events to 2. Sandhurst were handicapped by the absence of H. S. R. Critchley-Salmonson who strained his heart in the college sports two weeks ago.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL SPORTS.

F. L. Wainwright at St. Paul's School sports, at West Kensington, on April 12, won the 120 yards (Class I.) hurdles race in 17 s., thereby beating the former school "record" of 17 1-2 s. accomplished by L. D. Bailey in 1898. In the long jump (Class I.), decided earlier, Wainwright had won with a "school record" jump of 20 ft. 1 1-2 in. He was also successful at putting the weight (31 ft. 6 1-2 in. and kicking the football. The Shepard Challenge Cup formost marks was awarded to A. P. Mitchell, who won the 100 yards race (Class I.) in 11 1-5 s., the quarter mile (Class I.) in 53 4-5 s. (equalling the school "record" accomplished by himself last year), the half mile (Class I.) in 2 m. 11 3-5 s., and the mile, open to the school, and run before April 12, in 5 m. 0 4-5 s. The 150 yards Old Paulines race was won by C. M. Roberts in 16 1-5 s. "Houses" won the club championship.

MOTOR BOATS AND WATER PLANES AT MONACO.

Monte Carlo, April 11.—The race for the Coupe des Nations was decided today. It is a scratch race for cruisers, racers, and hydroplanes over twenty-four rounds of the course a total distance of about ninety-four miles. Each nation is allowed three representatives. Those of Great Britain were Mr. Philip Leo's *Sunbeam*, Mr. T. Desnos's *Cockleshell*, and Mr. Morton Smart's *Angela II.* Those of France were M. Santos's *Santos-Despujols*, M. Gibesse's *J'en Veux*, and M. Girard Bouvet's *Flambeau* ; M. Franz Conelli di Prosperi's *Skise* was Italy's only representative ; and M. Vallery's *Nautilus-Saurer X.* and M. Wladimir Schmidt's *Annette III.* came out for Switzerland. The first prize was 7,000 fr. and the trophy, the second prize 2,000 fr., and the third 1,000 fr. *Santos-Despujols* led from the start, and won in 2 h. 36 m. 48 s., but there was a close finish, for *Santos-Despujols* nearly lost the race through her pilot thinking that he had finished after the twenty-third round. *Flambeau* was second in 2 h. 37 m. 6 s., and *J'en Veux* third in 2 h. 39 m. 25s.—The first stage of the race for the Grand Prix de Monaco was held on April 12. Of the five machines that succeeded in starting from Monaco Harbour three were wrecked, and the other two, having got as far as Beaulieu without mishap, remained there. The cause of the accidents was a mishap, which was blowing in gusts at a speed of between thirty and forty miles an hour. The meeting came to an end on April 14 with the contest for the Prince of Monaco's Cup. The boats had to cover a mile from a standing start and a kilometre from a flying start. M. Santos's *Santos-Despujols* won, and M. Emile Dubonnet's *Vonna* was second.

The waterplane contest for the Schneider Cup took place on April 16 in calm weather with a slight breeze over the motor-boat course of fifty kilometres, which had to be covered six times. The competitors were :—Prévost, Deperdussin monoplane (France) ; Garros, Morane-Saulnier biplane (France) ; Espanet, Neiuport monoplane (France) ; and Weymann, Nieuport monoplane (America). Prévost won easily.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, April 28.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittance to the Home Treasury :—

Amount Estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1913-14 ...	£21,650,000
Remitted from 1st April, 1913, to 26th April 1913, by Council Bills (a)	£2,234,031
Balance to be remitted from 27th April 1913 to 31st March 1914	£19,415,969

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LORD HARDI BIRTHDAY.

ARRANGEMENTS IN BOMBAY.

We have received the following letter:—

Her Excellency Lady Hardinge, who has, by her marvellous courage and generous sympathy, made her name a household word in this country, has publicly expressed a noble desire that on the coming birthday of his Excellency Lord Hardinge, the Viceroy of India, which falls on the 20th of June next, the children all over the land should be enabled to share her great joy, which has been considerably increased by the fact of his Excellency's miraculous escape from the deadly hand of the assassin at the time of the Delhi Entry, in December last. The citizens of Bombay, we are sure, will most gladly participate in a movement inaugurated to heighten the satisfaction of their Excellencies and will make an endeavour worthy of their great city in carrying out the generous wishes of her Excellency Lady Hardinge. Influential and representative citizens of Bombay have been consulted in the matter, and it is their wish that a representative Committee should be formed to enable the children to spend the day as a holiday and to entertain the boys and girls in the elementary schools and in the middle school forms of High Schools, the number of such children in these schools approximating 40,000. To carry out the above-mentioned object, it is roughly estimated that a sum of Rs. 15,000 will be required and it is also proposed that the day, which should be a public holiday for schools should be made educative in its influence.

Subject to further suggestion it is proposed that a holiday should be secured for the children in the various municipal and other private schools. As the 20th of June comes at the beginning of the monsoon it is thought both risky and unworkable to collect such a large number of children in a public place like the Oval or the Esplanade, in Fort. Each school should therefore gather them in the school-hall specially decorated for the occasion and the head master or the head mistress of the school make them sing appropriate songs composed for the occasion in the language used in the school. Further, either members of the Children's Entertainment Committee or the head master, or the head mistress of the school should address the children on the significance of the day ; and lastly sweetmeats should be distributed to them. Moreover, it is proposed that small portraits of their Excellencies, printed on a nice artpaper, should be given to each pupil as a memento of this birthday celebration.

In order to settle the necessary details of work it has been decided to call a preliminary meeting of the representatives of various communities in Bombay on Thursday the 8th instant at 5 P. M. (B. T.) in the Municipal Corporation hall when your presence is earnestly requested. At this meeting a working committee out of the general body of subscribers should be formed with also representatives of various schools belonging to different sections of the community to organize and carry out the work and there should be lady-teachers and other ladies also on this committee. We remain, yours truly, P. M. Mehta, Sassoon David, H. R. Greaves, Fazulbhoy C. Ebrahim, Lalubhai Samaldas, D. A. D'Monte, Currimbhoy Ebrahim, D. J. Tata, Stanley Reed, Bhalchandra Krishna, Vithaldas D. Thackersy, Jagmohandas Varjeevandas, Shantaram N. Dabholkar.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY STATION ORDERS.

By Major-General G. F. Gorringe, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.,

The following arrivals and departures, reported at Bombay are published:—

NORTHERN ARMY.

Arrivals.—Capt. A. B. Rombulow-Pearse 6th Gurkha Rifles, Major W. C. Anderson Major R. J. W. Carden, 17th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers, Lieut. E. B. M. Buckley, 2nd Bn. The King's (Liverpool Regiment), Major J. Beatson-Bell, Staff, Major G. G. M. Wheeler, 7th Hariana Lancers, Lieut R. L. Benson, Staff, Br-Gen. Sir R. E. Grimston, K. C. V. O., C. I. E., Eq., Staff, Lt-Col. F. Lee, 4th (Queen's Own) Hussars, Capt. G. L. Blair, 36th Sikhs, 2nd Lieut J. Mackay, 1st Bn., Princess Louise's (Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders)

Departures.—Capt. D. G. Bromilow, 14th Murray's Jat Lancers, Lieut. H. L. Reilly, 82nd. Punjabis, Major E. P. England, Royal Field Artillery, Lieut. S. H. Ferrand, 4th Bn., The King's Royal Rifle Corps, Lieut R. J. H. Purcell, 4th Bn., The King's Royal Rifle Corps, Lt.-Col. H. St. G. Thomas, 84th Punjabis, Capt. T.B. Minniken, 76th Punjabis, Lieut. H. F. C. Kempe, Royal Field Artillery, O. Browne, 7th Hariana Lancers, Major F. M. Lane, 128th Pioneers, Lieut. C. L. N. Newall, 2-2nd. King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles), Lieut. F. W. Parish, 3rd. Bn., The King's Royal Rifle Corps, Capt. S. J. Sassoon, 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons, Lt.-Col. E. H. Cole, 11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse), Lieut. G.M. Thompson, 1st. Bn. The Royal Scots (Lonthian Regiment, Major A. M. Houston, 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force), Capt H.E. Reinhold, 27th Punjabis, Capt C. J. Clarke, Royal Engineers.

SOUTHERN ARMY.

Arrivals.—Lieut. R.I.H. Kinlock, Indian Ordnance Department, Lt.-Col. J. A. Douglas, 39th King George's Own Central India Horse, Bt. Lt.-Col. H. B. Birdwood, King George's Own Central India Horse, Major A. Hewlett, King George's Own Central India Horse, Capt. C. G. Hoare, King George's Own Central India Horse, Lieut. W. A. K. Fraser, King George's Own Central India Horse, Lieut. D. S. Fraser, King George's Own Central India Horse, Major W. T. McCowen, Indian Medical Service, Lieut. G. St. J. Richardson, 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs, Capt. J. F. Military Accounts Department, Capt. W. S. Beamish, Indian Ordnance Department, Major-General H. A. Raitt, C. B., Staff.

Departures.—Capt. S. D. Massy, 29th Punjabis, Bt. Lt.-Col. H. B. Birdwood, 29th King George's Own Central India Horse, Capt. C. G. Hoare, 39th King George's Own Central India Horse, Major C. E. Tristram, 125th Napier's Rifles, Major F. Eassie, D. S. O., Army Veterinary Corps, Capt. E. P. Cudlip, Royal Garrison Artillery, Major C. Robertson, 19th, Lancers (Fane's Horse), Capt. E. J. H. Haughton, 105th, Maharatta Light Infantry, Br. General R. Wapshare, Staff, Lt. Col. C. B. Baldock, 108th Infantry.

Captain J. S. Donovan, A. S. C., having been posted to Bombay, reported his arrival on 30th April, for duty as assistant to the Officer in Charge, Supplies Bombay Brigade.

Garrison Duties :—Field Officer, Captain H. Stevenson, and Q. V. O. Rajput L.I. ; Next for duty, Major W. P. Alxander, Royal Garrison Artillery ; Medical Officer, Lieut. Cane, R. A. M. C. ; Next for duty, Captain A. Hendry, R. A. M. C.



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Brain Fag, Nervous Exhaustion—

Just a *change of opinion* was enough to give Mr. W. King his present prosperity, for he realised in the nick of time that *his* way was *not* curing his brain fag and nervous exhaustion, so he tried the Phosferine way. Mr. King's method was to *ignore* his despondency and feeling of collapse, and persuade himself there was nothing unusual in the painful fatigue the lightest *effort* to work cost him, until, as he steadily *got worse*, he resolved to drop his own opinion and see what Phosferine could do. The result was so astonishingly beneficial, even after a *few* doses, that the brain fag and nervous exhaustion ceased entirely, enabling him to do *more* work than before and yet not feel the strain. This remarkable advantage is seen in the extraordinary energy and vigour of Mr. King's public speaking, and so amazingly have his prospects improved since his speedy recovery, that he declares he *had* to come forward with the evidence of the magnificent benefit he derived from Phosferine.

Quite Gone—Never Return.

Mr. W. J. King, School House, Trumpington Rd., Forest Gate, London, E., writes:—"I am writing to add my name to the list of those people who have found Phosferine to be the Greatest of all Tonics. Some time back I was very much run down through overstrain brought on by incessant bodily exercise and mental application. The usual tendency of mankind is to give up some of their work, have a rest, and at the same time take medicine, so I endeavoured to *keep going on without seeking advice*, but as I was *getting worse* I found *that* policy would not do. Having heard many friends speak about Phosferine, and one in particular offering me some, I decided to give it a trial. Purchasing a 2/6 bottle, I began to doctor myself. The result not only astonished me, but others also noticed how much better I was, even although I had only taken a *few* doses. I found I could do the same amount of work *easier*, and at present am able to do *more* than before and yet not feel the strain. I have a good deal of public speaking, and I find an occasional dose of Phosferine is a great benefit."—May 28, 1912.

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

We cannot guarantee to insert advertisements in their proper position if received after 7 p.m.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box No. 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

Monday, 5th May, 1913.

THE OIL-FIELDS OF BURMA.

"THE OIL-FIELDS of Burma" was the interesting topic on which Mr. N. G. Cholmeley, C.S.I., discoursed to the Royal Society of Arts on April 17. The familiarity of the lecturer with the whole history of oil production and with the methods, ancient and modern, by which it is raised in Burma, gave the paper special force. As a matter of latter day foreign commerce, Burma oil is one of the most recent discoveries, though the fields where it now "gushes" have been worked for centuries by the Burmese themselves in the easy and casual way that these cheery people perform any servile work. But beyond the use of "Rangoon oil" as an excellent application for cleaning fire-arms, Europeans knew little of the treasure contained in the Burmese shallow wells though these had been worked hundreds of years before Colonel Drake found his American petroleum. After the annexation of Upper Burma in 1885 persons interested in the development of the country surveyed the oil districts and found them well worthy of exploitation. Since then the production of petroleum has made gigantic strides. "Rice, rubies, teak, dacoits and malaria," as the lecturer observed, were easily associated in the mind with Burma, but not petroleum. Now though not one of the great oil-fields of the world, it is the largest in the British Empire and hence doubly valuable, especially since the Admiralty has authorised the use of liquid fuel in his Majesty's ships. Should war break out, the 221 million gallons of petroleum to be had in Burma would prove a precious asset, though as a contribution to the world's needs it is but a drop in the ocean. The oil is found on both sides of the Irrawaddy, chiefly near Minbu and at Singu, an area seventy miles or so in length and a little north of the twentieth degree of latitude. The principal field is that of Yenangyaung, for the discovery of oil in which Burmese tradition accounts by some quaint fairy-tales. One tells how, about a thousand years ago, a traitor, named Sale Minkwe, killed the king of Fagan and ruled in his place. The wife and relatives of the slain monarch fled into the country where Yenangyaung now lies, and searching for firewood—fugitive queens led the simple life in those days—they found some fragrant earth, reported its discovery to the local official and he bestowed on the finders the right to extract and sell the substance. From these finders descended the Twinzayos or hereditary oil-miners.

Two hundred years later another legend arose. A king, making a royal progress in this district, allowed his seven queens and their suite to indulge in an excursion of their own devising. The ladies found a pit of sweet earth with which they were so pleased that they whiled away the time playing and anointing themselves with it. On returning to pay due reverence to the king he was so incensed at their unpunctuality, that he ordered their execution instantly. Dismayed, the seven queens broke forth into prophecy and declared that the fragrant earth would be changed into foul-smelling oil, and they commanded that the collectors of it should for ever pay them reverence as protecting deities. Then dying, they became Nats or Natseins. However all this may have been, twenty-four hereditary oil-miners held for centuries the principal area whence Burmese oil comes and their duty and that of their descendants was to provide, by the sale of the oil, for the worship of the Nats. In the present utilitarian day when companies have acquired thousands of the Twinzapo oil-sites, and sunk wells on them, until the whole area seems a wilderness of derricks each within a stone's throw of the next, all romance has fled from the scene. The Twinzayos sell their rights piecemeal for thousands of rupees, spending the money freely on luxuries, from rich jewellery to gramaphones, or too often, as Sir Arundel remarked, in the discussion on the paper, not getting much of the price, a large share of which goes to a far-seeing speculator who intervenes between Twinzayo and the buyer. Twinzayos are, however, considered specially lucky for the sites on the reserves secured to them by laws, ancient and modern, from being worth at the most a few hundred rupees each have become of enormous value through the competition of petroleum companies.

The method of sinking wells in use in Burma is that followed in America whence the pipes and elaborate machinery are also brought, the extensive American oil-fields having exercised the ingenuity of the best engineers in these matters. The first drilled well was put down in 1887 by the Burma Oil Company when they acquired a lease of the blocks of land adjoining the native reserves. It is melancholy to think that petroleum, though a useful illuminant, and fuel, and a source of wealth, uncertain, it is true, should render the land in which it rises hideous. Nothing could be more repulsive than Mr. Cholmeley's description, reinforced by his photographs, of the Burma oil districts. The river, as seen approaching the fields, has its innocent depths polluted by the refuse of the oil, or by the leaking from the boats that carry it down to the ports and the "iridescent scum" that floats all over it, is not exactly a beautifier. The nearer one gets to the centre of the work, the stronger becomes the smell of petroleum, and it is never absent from the nostrils. The landscape is ruined by the forest of gaunt derricks, one on every sixty-foot site, by the huge ugly storage tanks and the solemn pumping-station of the pipe-line which runs the oil down to Rangoon, 275 miles away. At Syriam the crude oil is distilled into petrol, benzine, oil for light and lubrication, liquid fuel and paraffin-wax for candles, and these Mr. Cholmeley left it. One of the speakers in the discussion on the paper referred to the fact that the Standard Oil Company had come gaily to Burma, prospecting, but Lord Curzon, who was Viceroy of India at the time, did not allow it to seize hold of any part of the Burma field. This seemed matter for great congratulation to the audience. Sober men may say that petroleum well-sinking is but a gamble and warn the wise to have none of it; but gambling has ever been a very popular, if not profitable pastime, and Mr. Cholmeley's figures go to prove that a considerable measure of success has been achieved in Burma in the development of the fields which he described in such ample detail.

ROYAL SCANDAL-MONGER.] THE book of Countess Laresch revives mournful memories to no useful purpose, and will serve only to reopen wounds which may be said to have fairly healed. The aged ruler of Austria especially will be much hurt by the indiscretion and worse of his late wife's niece. The tragic death of Prince Rudolph was a very heavy blow to the Emperor Francis Joseph, for in him he lost his only son and heir to the throne. But the circumstances of the death aggravated the sorrow of the father who was then nearly sixty. The heir of the ancient house of the Habsburgs died by his own hand at the early age, thirty-one, at the end of January, 1889, amid mysterious circumstances, but it was generally supposed that the cause of the Prince's frenzy was a disappointment in a love affair. He had been married in 1881 to a daughter of the late king of the Belgians, closely related to our Royal Family and had, at the time of his death, an only child of five years of age, the Archduchess Elizabeth who married latterly a German Prince; but his marriage had not turned out happily, and his widow, the Crown Princess Stephanie, married again a person of inferior rank, thereby causing some scandal and sacrificing her high rank and position within the dominion of the Emperor. As the Emperor had only two daughters and no other son, the right to succeed to the throne after his death passed to his younger brother, Archduke Charles Louis, who, however, soon renounced it in favour of his son, Franz Ferdinand, who is [illegible] present the heir-presumptive. [illegible] though he may become in time the next Austrian Emperor, his children are debarred from inheriting the crown after him, because he contracted some years ago a morganatic marriage with a person of inferior rank and had to renounce for his future sons the succession to the throne, which will pass on his demise to the sons of his brother Otto who died in 1906. Prince Rudolph was a man of much ability and promise, but his tastes were markedly scientific and he spent his very short life in gratifying these tastes and in writing books. He never had any inclination for politics and much less for political intrigue, and this makes Countess Laresch's suggestion quite ridiculous that at the time of his premature death he was implicated in a plot to seize the Hungarian throne and committed suicide because it miscarried. He was fond of travel and published a very interesting and instructive account of his memory in the East. He promoted the publication of a great work giving a full description of the whole Austrian Empire, and he personally showed the labours of the editorial task which left him little time engaging in dangerous plots. His name and scientific tastes are worthily commemorated in geography by Luke Rudolph in East Africa, discovered by Austrian explorers under his patronage only a short time before his lamentable death. The Johann Orth referred to also is Archduke John who was descended from a brother of the present Emperor's grandfather. Archduke John first served in the Austrian Army, but about the time of Rudolph's death he resigned his rights and titles and became commander of a sailing vessel taking the name of Johann Orth. His fate is still a mystery, but he is supposed to have been drowned off the coast of South America in 1891, though now and again reports of his existence are circulated.

PROSPECTS OF STEAM-PLOUGHING.] It is a well-recognised fact that before heavy agricultural machinery can be effectively utilised in India there must be a much larger development of co-operative methods among the ryots than exists at present. However, before that can be expected to take place there must be a small beginning, and we are glad to notice that Mr. Musto, the Agricultural Engineer to the Bombay Government, considers the time is ripe for Government to purchase a steam-ploughing plant and demonstrate to land-owners and others that it may be made a paying concern. In that way he believes private firms could be induced to make similar investments, although he believes that a private firm would find it very difficult to start such an enterprise, seeing that they would not possess the influence with the cultivators and the knowledge of the soil, which the large trained staff of the Agricultural Department has at its command. The interest, which is being taken in the subject in Bombay, is shown by the fact that as many as eleven large landowners have made inquiries with a view to purchase, and Mr. Musto has no doubt of the necessity of such machinery for the really effective cultivation of the land. He says that the very heavy soils which are met with in so many parts of the Presidency, and the deep cultivation, which is necessary for the cultivation of sugar-cane, garden and other crops, offer almost insuperable difficulties to the ploughing and subsequent treatment of the land by cattle-drawn implements. The shortage of cattle provides another reason, while a third is found in the difficulty at present of clearing open lands, which are infested by *harialí* grass, and which should be cultivated. In order to be rid of this grass the earth must be turned up to a depth of at least 16 inches, an operation which the ryot finds impossible, except by the laborious and expensive process of digging. Hundreds of thousands of acres of excellent cultivable soil in the Deccan and Southern Maratha Country are at present lying quite or almost useless owing to the presence of this grass. "It is generally admitted" adds Mr. Musto "that any further considerable improvement in the agricultural conditions of the Presidency. . . . depends on the ability to do deeper, more thorough and quicker preparation of the land." Thus with an assurance of a large demand for its service, and various offers already of a fully adequate price, Government should permit no unnecessary delay in making this important experiment.

THE new flagship "Swiftsure," under the command of Captain Raymon A. Nugent, with Admiral Peirse on board, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Portsmouth, which port she left on the 5th April, calling *en route* at Gibraltar, Malta, Port Said, Suez and Aden. At the latter port, his Excellency Rear Admiral Peirse, the Naval Commander-in-Chief, transferred his flag to the "Swiftsure," from H.M.S. "Highflyer" and left for Bombay. She will be here till the 9th instant, when she leaves for Colombo.

[illegible] CONSTANTINE AS RULER.

AVIATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, April 19.

Much, and more than enough, has been made of the Nancy incident, both here and in Germany, the incident, when two Germans were said to have been insulted by a mob of French students, and the individuals actually concerned have only just been officially interrogated by M. Ogier, Councillor of State, who has been specially deputed to make an enquiry. This arises from the fact that no official complaint having been made the authorities of Nancy did not even obtain the names of witnesses. On the other hand, several Paris correspondents have interviewed not only the manager of the threatre where "Fritz the Uhlan" was being played, the owner of the restaurant to which the Germans adjourned after leaving the threatre, and all the principal railway officials on duty, but also some of the students whose conduct is impugned. So far as can be gathered nothing occurred at the theatre except some remarks that were bandied, about but later, when the Germans met the students at the restaurant, the former appear to have exchanged reflections privately on the ways of French students and their manner of life, drawing the conclusion that the French character was unstable, and that an army recruited from such material must be inferior. Thereupon one student wrote some verses of Heine on a scrap of paper.

Ihr, Deutschen, seid ein grosses Volk,
So simpel und so begabet,
Man sieht euch nicht Wahrhaftig an,
Dass Ihr das Pulver erfundet habet,

and passed it across the end of the table at which the Germans were sitting. The latter merely remarked that it was bad German and that the students had better learn more, and generally treated the matter as a joke. Nevertheless, they complained to the proprietor, who asked the students to leave.

The students assert that they did their best to restrain the hostile manifestations of the crowd on the way to the railway station, whilst the Germans and the two women accompanying them replied to the insults in vigorous French. Unfortunately a score of hooligans managed to enter the station waiting-room, and a scuffle seems to have taken place there and also in the corridors of the train, although the station officials contradict each other as regards this part of the story. Where nobody differs is in saying that the Germans did not apply for police protection, nor did they seem much impressed by the attitude of the crowd, and though their hats seem to have fallen off inside the station only one official saw even a threatening hand raised, the whole affair being rather in the nature of a half-tipsy wordy battle of abuse. On the whole, one may say that the responsible French Press maintains its attitude of dignified reserve, whilst deprecating in the strongest terms the way in which a certain portion of German opinion shows a readiness to believe any calumnious story without waiting to learn the truth. The coincident arrest of Captain Lemire, of the French Army, who was openly travelling on regular leave of absence during last week over Germany, and who is accused of spying, because he happened to stop a few minutes looking at the railway bridge over the Rhine at Spires, is not calculated to soothe such excitement as exists. Captain Lemire, after visiting Metz, Mayence, Firmensens, and Germesheim, was on his way back to Strasburg, and no compromising documents of any sort were found in his possession.

GERMAN ACERBITY.

The affair was mentioned in the Reichstag, Herr von Jagow, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, making a short statement at the opening of the sitting. The Minister's announcement that an official inquiry on both sides of the border was proceeding was received in silence by the 50 members present.

Meanwhile little has been done in order to establish the facts of the case as between the French versions, which are simply reprinted here with sceptical annotations, and the original German version. The "Zeitung" of Metz reprints the latter version ostensibly from an unnamed member of the assaulted party. The account repeats the assertion that the Germans were jostled, and beaten, and adds that railway officials, policemen, soldiers, and officers were looking on laughing. Then, howwever (the report adds,) two dragoons and a cuirassier were ordered to protect the Germans within the railway carriage. These soldiers disobeyed orders, and joined the rowdy element in "raging" the Germans. The report reasserts that the Genmans were compelled to salute French officers, and also kneel at command, whilst bits of sausage were thrust down their throats. The report cannot be accepted unchallenged, however, since it contains the strangest errors concerning the time and also as regards the number of people, which it says amounted to over 200. Although somewhat impressed by the fact that the "Humanite" for once blames the Wilhelmstrasse for exaggerating the affair, several Chauvinist newspapers continue their campaign.

PROGRESS OF THE INQUIRY.

The French Press refuses to be led into retaliating upon German organs, and preserves the calm of a quiet conscience. As no complaint has been made by German tourists to the French Courts, which alone can take cognisance, it appears impossible that any offenders can be punished, and the only sufferers may be a few officials who failed to intervene or to report quickly enough.

Contrary to the first stories, the principal culprits were not students, several of whom, indeed, appear to have intervened to endeavour to present the crowd attacking and insulting the Germans. In the cafe one or two indulged in unseemly jokes, but none took part in the scenes at the railway station and in the train. Nobody seems to know to what class the aggressors belonged, and from the very confused and contradictory versions given by the Germans themselves, there is reason to suspect that both they and their assailants had indulged somewhat freely, and on the next day had only a vague and distorted recollection of what had passed.

To deduce that it is not safe for Germans to live in France is the height of absurdity, and, considering that at least 150,000 Germans are resident here, and that as regards the boulevards, theatres, and public resorts they are as much at home as if they were in Berlin, all the rubbish printed in the German Press is very much out of place. The town of Nancy swarms every week-end with visitors from the other side of the frontier, and it is extraordinary that so few incidents occur. In view of the indignation felt at the unwarranted accusations levelled against the people of Nancy, it has been thought prudent to forbid the [illegible] Britis[illegible] the ex[illegible]ists are abus[illegible]dirty accomplices [illegible]chau." Several newspapers now fill with abuse France, the conduct of the people, the officials, and the officers during the stay of the Zeppelin, airship at Luneville According to the "Tageszeitung," the balloon was soiled by the hundreds of intruding French men, and cigarettes were smoked in close and dangerous proximity, whilst the "Tagliche Rundschau" also accuses the German Government of keeping silence concerning the true facts. Even the semi-official "Kolnische Zeitung" takes no pains to hide its old hatred of France. This agitation is all the less necessary, as latter independent reports from Metz, suggest that the German tourists at Maney, had sufficient cause for complaint without these vexatious exaggerations. Herr Segerbarthold, a Berlin architect, writes to the "Tageblatt" that his umbrella broken, and his hat smashed. Herr Teichmann, a commercial traveller, writes to the "Lokalanzeiger" denying that officers were present, though one non-commissioned officer was there. He was not forced to his knees, but was compelled to salute. The question as to whether French officers were present is one of the points to which the Wilhelmstrasse attaches the greatest importance.

KING CONSTANTINE AS RULER.

A correspondent, writing from Athens to the "Gil Blas," shows that King Constantine intends to be very much more the active sovereign than his good-natured, easy-going, father. On April 4, when the delegates of the Chamber came to offer their sympathies on his bereavement, the President, in the course of his address, reminded the King how respectful King George had always been of the Constitution. King Constantine XII. somewhat drily replied that he would never forget his duties, but that this would not prevent him from also remembering his rights! This phrase ran like wildfire round political circles, and was taken as a warning that no liberties would be allowed in the future to be taken with royal prerogatives. Another story that is going the rounds is how, when he was Crown Prince and was leaving to take command in front of Yanina, Constantine was received by the Council of Ministers, presided over (in the absence of M. Venizelos in London), by M. (Coromilas, Minister of Foreign Affairs. In conversation M. Coromilas ventured to allude to the somewhat arbitrary temper sometimes displayed by the Prince, who took the observation in silence. Not long after Yanina capitulated, and the Cabinet telegraphed their congratulations. The Prince answered each one separately, but his wire to M. Coromilas contained the phrase: "Thank you! My temper has grown rather worse since taking Yanina." Queen Sophia, [illegible] she has become Queen, has also [illegible] exercised her authority summarily in [illegible] ways, and amongst other decisions [illegible] her Majesty has signified that she [illegible]rince wish to see and will not receive [illegible] already who in 1909, when the army [illegible] several revolt, sided against her husband [illegible] taken by has forbidden any answers or [illegible]e does not ments to be sent to their "letters" of felicitations.

GERMAN CROWN PRINCE AS HUNTER.

The German Crown Prince, who has already made his debut as an author with a book descriptive of his tour in India, is now publishing simultaneously in Berlin, Vienna, London, and Paris his "Journal of the chase," from which the "Matin" gives the following extracts as indicative at once of the style of the Imperial writer and the love of nature by which he appears to be inspired :—"It is not only the joy of combat—if one may to-day dare to name it combat—that draws the hunter to the plain or the mountain. The great book of marvellous Nature just as it was created by God, is spread out before him. Nature, glorious and splendid, speaks to him in the magnificence of sunrise, in the repose of the earth at midday, and in the calm of the evening which spreads peace over the forests and the fields. Her voice is heard in the storm which thunders in the mountains, and her varying moods inspire the hunter to perpetual reverence for the Divine. It is always somewhat risky to discuss opinions, and religious opinions in particular. For myself, I may say that the maxim of my great ancestor, 'In my kingdom each one may live after his own fashion,' finds a response in my innermost being, and I never feel myself nearer the Divine than when, gun on knee, I find myself in a mountain solitude lighted by the morning glory of the sun, or in the depths of the forests in the exquisite and blissful calm of the evening. The littleness of man in the face of the vastness of Nature and the works of the Creator—whatever name one may give to Deity—the delights of reverie and tranquil meditation which alternate with the tension of body and mind that obtains whilst one is actively engaged in the chase—these are sensations which are felt to the full by the true sportsman."

TRAINING GERMAN AVIATORS.

No little interest has been evinced in the figures given by Mr. Churchill in the House of Commons, concerning the money spent on aviation and aeronautics by England and Germany. It is unnecessary to say that satisfaction is felt in Berlin to see that Germany is not allowing herself to be outdistanced even by the British Admiralty figures, but, of course, the greater satisfaction lies in the firm belief that Germany has obtained far better value for her outlay. The expenditure by the army and navy, however by no means represents the whole of Germany's effort in this direction, for the national aerial subscription, running into seven figures, is being utilised with both method and foresight, and very little of the rund is to have a chance of being wasted. The greatest care is being taken to avoid duplicating the efforts of the military and naval aerial staffs, and every attention is being given to turn the fund to profit as a supplementary and educational agency. How far the plans have been successful may be seen from the fact that within the first few weeks that the prize system has been in operation no fewer than three important passenger-carrying records have been won by German machines. The Aerial Fund Committee has now decided to make good a want that has been much felt in Germany, for some months past—the lack of amateur aviators. Whilst according to the committee the amateur aviator is of much importance in the avation world in France and England, in Germany on the other hand he is believed almost entirely to have disappeared. Now, however the committee has concluded arrangements with no fewer than 19 firms to give instruction to would-be pilots at the charge of the committee.

ITUATION STILL IN DOUBT.

ENOUS MESSAGE FROM BERLIN.

"WARLIKE ACTION NOW IMMINENT."

LORD MORLEY'S OPTIMISTIC SPEECH.

SANGUINARY BATTLE IN ALBANIA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

VIENNA, May 2.

Count von Berchtold presided over Cabinet Council of the Ministers mmon to Austria and Hungary day. The Austrian and Hungarian emiers and the Ministers of Finance re also present.

The holding of a Cabinet Council Vienna, immediately following the nference of Ambassadors, has some- at disquieted diplomatists in London. An official statement, published in enna, says that Count von Berchtold sented an exhaustive explanation of position, the discussion on which owed all the Ministers to be unani- us on the course to be pursued, but Austrian papers state that the uncil merely approved the military positions.

The Austrian papers point out that Ambassadors in London were not quainted with the reply of King cholas to the Powers, or the action Essad Pasha at Tirana.

Montenegro's reply was delivered un- pectedly yesterday morning, namely, er the Russian *demarche* with ard to the evacuation of Skutari. The ly explains at length the reasons for isting that the question of Skutari ould be discussed between the ies and the Powers, with the question the demarkation of Albania. It clares that the Powers have vio- ed neutrality in demanding the cuation of the occupied territories. Montenegro says she does not wish defy the Powers, but she demands tice.

KING NICHOLAS' DEFIANCE.

[redacted], in an interview with f the Paris *Temps*, is ring that he will not violence. "If we clared, "we shall be will cost Austria id France, than did Russia, than the ransvaal did Great Britain."

REPATRIATED MOSLEMS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 3.

Many Moslem refugees are returning their homes in the territory occupied the Bulgarians. Several Turkish pties have resolved to return to their tive towns, where they hope to be ected to the Sobranje.

MARTIAL LAW IN BOSNIA.

LONDON, May 3.

Austria has proclaimed martial law Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Greece as done likewise in the Ægean Islands, hich she is occupying.

The political situation is somewhat omplicated by the fact that Montenegro eplied officially as described this morn- ng, and unofficially through M. Popo- itch as given on the 1st inst.

The latter communication, in which Montenegro spoke of compensation, vidently failed to satisfy Austria, who, ccording to to-day's semi-official *Frem- denblatt*, regards territorial compensa- ion as outside the region of discussion.

LORD MORLEY'S OPTIMISM.

LONDON, April 4.

Speaking at the Royal Academy ban- quet Lord Morley said that the persist- ence and firmness of the British policy had been the most perfect instrument for unravelling the most tangled coil of European diplomacy that had been known for a generation. He had reason to believe that next Monday they would be in sight of a solution, which might be unanimous.

MILITARY ACTION IMMINENT.

ROME, May 4.

The semi-official *Tribuna* says that if Austria acts in Albania, Italy, if asked, must take part. The Minister of War has, therefore, ordered the neces- sary troops to be mobilised and Italy is ready to undertake an expedition. One divisi on is considered enough.

BERLIN, May 4.

The Semi-official *Norddeutsche Allge- meine Zeitung* mentions the Montenegrin proclamation of Skutari as the future capital and the Montenegrin occupation of Albanian coast towns as facts unknown to the Ambassadors at the last confer- ence. Hence, the journal adds, that it is impossible to anticipate the success of the influence of the Powers at Cetinje, and the joint military action of Austria and Italy may be regarded as imminent.

VIENNA, May 4.

The proclamation of martial law in Bosnia and Herzegovina was due to the necessity of maintaining order, the popu- lation being actively sympathetic towards the Montenegrins. Similar action is ex- pected in Dalmatia. After the procla- mation the officials dissolved all Servian and Socialist organisations and seized their books and funds.

PEACE CONFERENCE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 4.

The Turkish reply to the Powers ac- cepts the invitation to cease hostilities. The reply further says that Turkey has appointed plenipotentiaries and sug- gests that a conference be held in London. It is expected that the first meeting of the peace conference will be held on the 12th inst.

SOFIA, May 4

The semi-official Journal *Mir* announces that Russia is prepared to arbitrate regarding the differences be- tween Servia and Bulgaria.

VIENNA, May 4

The newspapers agree that to-morrow's conference in London cannot possibly lead to Austria's departure from the decisions already taken. The selection of the moment for eventual active operations and the nature and manner of their execution must be reserved for the decision of the Powers most interested. The details of combined Austro-Italian action in Albania are already agreed upon in principle. A complete agreement is considered certain.

A SANGUINARY BATTLE.

PARIS, May 4.

A despatch from Cetinje says that according to the latest news from Ales- sio, a sanguinary battle lasting several hours was fought on Friday near Durazzo between Djavid Pasha's army and the troops under Essad Pasha, the defender of Skutari. Djavid Pasha was routed and his troops fled in all directions.

The Servians opened the road to Durazzo to Essad Pasha's troops, part of whom entered in triumph. Essad Pasha is reported to be master of the situation in Central Albania.

THE ANTI-JAPANESE BILLS.

PUZZLING SITUATION IN CALIFORNIA.

LONDON, May 3.

The Parliamentary situation in Cali- fornia is most puzzling and confused, but it appears after all that the Bill adopted on April 30th, which was intro- duced by Mr. Webb, the State Attorney- General, provides that aliens eligible for citizenship may own or lease property like Americans. Other aliens may own such property as is indicated in the treaties with their countries.

The Governor of Alaska has vetoed the Alien Fishing Bill, which was unanimously passed by both Houses. It is designed to prevent Japanese fishing in Alaskan waters.

SACRAMENTO, May 3.

The Californian Senate has adopted an amendment to the Alien Land Bill, permitting the Japanese to lease lands in California for a period of three years.

The Senate after a ten hours' debate passed the Bill introduced by Mr. Webb, the State Attorney-General, by 36 votes to 2.

WASHINGTON, May 4.

If the Californian landownership dis- pute is not settled in three months, Japan will probably request that the matter be referred to the Court of Arbitration at the Hague.

SACRAMENTO, May 4.

The Anti-Alien Bill has passed through the House of Assembly and now goes to the Governor, who has already intimated his intention of signing it.

RACQUETS.

AMERICAN WINS WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.

Jock Soutar, the United States, has won the professional Racquets Cham- pionship of the world, defeating the holder, Charles Williams, England.

A COUNTESS SHOT DEAD.

FATAL RESULT OF A GUN ACCIDENT.

LONDON, May 3.

It is announced that the Countess of Cottenham, has died at Goring-on- Thames, as the result of a gun accident.

At the inquest on the Countess of Cot- tenham, who was an experienced shot, it was found that she probably stumbled, causing her gun to go off, and a verdict of death from misadventure was returned.

The Countess was found in the woods with the discharged gun by her side.

Lady Cottenham was a daughter of the 1st Marquess of Abergavenny and was known before her marriage, which took place in 1899, as Lady Rose Nevill. She had three sons. Lord Cottenham, who has an estate of about 6,000 acres, is a late master of the [illegible] Fox-hounds.

MRS. CHAMBERLAIN ILL.

LONDON, May 4.

Mrs. Chamberlain, who lives with her husband at Cannes, has undergone an operation for appendicitis. Her condition is satisfactory.

MR. CHURCHILL ON THE NAVY.

LONDON, May 4.

Speaking at the Royal Academy Banquet, last night, Mr. Winston Chur- chill said the more he knew of the Navy the greater was his confidence in the quality of ships and men. He declared that the maintenance of an adequate military establishment was essential for the effective naval defence of the United Kingdom.

A GREEK PRINCESS.

ATHENS, May 4.

Queen Sophia has given birth to a daughter.

SUFFRAGETTES.

SUSPECTED OF CAUSING BIG FIRE.

MR. LANSBURY SENT TO GAOL FOR THREE MONTHS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, May 2.

Seven Suffragettes, with Drew and a chemist, named Edwy Clayton, were charged at Bow Street to-day with conspiracy.

A detective gave evidence of the finding of documents, which planned attacks on public buildings, timber-yards and cotton-mills.

All the prisoners were remanded, two of them, including Drew, being admitted to bail.

LONDON, May 3.

A protest meeting of Suffragists was held at Caxton Hall yesterday. Defiant speeches were made, in which the leaders asked for volunteers to act as military, to show the Government the women's pitiful opinion of them.

Several of those present, including Laurence Housman, the novelist, an- nounced contributions to the funds of the Women's Union.

BIG FIRE AT BRADFORD.

LONDON, May 3.

There was a tremendous blaze on the Midland Railway, at Bradford, to-day, the Trafalgar shed being reduced to ruins within an hour. Practically every pound of wool stored in the shed, toge- ther with dress goods and carpets were destroyed, and nineteen loaded waggons.

The damage is estimated at over £100,000.

The fire broke out in two places simultaneously, but a fire in a neigh- bouring waggon attracted attention from the larger outbreak.

The Suffragettes! are suspected of being responsible, [illegible] there is no evidence.

The Suffragettes have burned a por- tion of the public school at Aberdeen.

MR. LANSBURY GETS THREE MONTHS.

LONDON, May 3.

Mr. Lansbury, who was summoned at Bow Street on April 17th, in connec- tion with his speech at the Albert Hall, was, to-day, bound over to keep the peace for twelve months in sureties amounting to £2,000 sterling.

He declined to find sureties, and was thereupon sentenced to three months' imprisonment. He gave notice of appeal and was prelessed on bail.

Similar charges were referred against Mrs. Drummond and Miss Annie Kenney, but were adjourned *sine die*, in view of the later charges of conspiracy.

NEW FINANCE MEMBER.

WARM COMMENDATION OF THE "TIMES."

LONDON, May 3.

The *Times* warmly commends Lord Hardinge's selection of Sir William Meyer to succeed Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson of Financial Member of the Supreme Council. This paper empha- sises Sir William Meyer's strength of personality, knowledge and industry as evidenced by the minutes of the Decen- tralisation Commission. The *Times* is confident that the selection will prove no less successful than that of Sir Regi- nald Craddock.

The journal says further: "The appointment will, at the same time, give much-needed encouragement to the Indian Civil Service, for the morale of no body of public servants, however high its standards of loyalty and de- votion, can be altogether proof against the sort of systematic disparagement, to which the Indian Civil Service has been subjected in late years."

LORD DENMAN AT SYDNEY.

ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME BY BIG CROWDS.

SYDNEY, May 3.

Lord Denman arrived here to-day and was received by the Governor and the Premier. He was given an enthu- siastic welcome by vast crowds in the streets, which were profusely decorated with flags. From the steps of the Town Hall, Lord Denman reviewed a procession of twenty thousand cadets.

There being no official residence here the P. and O. steamer "Malwa" delayed its departure for six hours to enable Lord Denman to embark for Melbourne.

AUSTRALIAN ELECTIONS.

MELBOURNE, May 3.

The nominations for the Federal elec- tions have closed. The contest lies be- tween Liberalism and Labour. There are 73 Liberals, 74 Labour and 10 Inde- pendent candidates, including three women, for the House of Representa- tives.

A STRANDED STEAMER.

LONDON, May 3.

The steamer "Dunedin," which was stranded at Rhosneigr on the 1st inst., having been lightened, was re-floated and got in to Holyhead.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, May. 4.

The P. and O. steamer "Salsette" left here for Bombay at 2-0, p. m. with the outward mails of April 25th. The "Marmora" left at 1-0 p.m. with the mails for Colombo and Australia.

BIG COAL STRIKE.

NON-UNION TROUBLE IN SOUTH WALES.

FIFTY THOUSAND MEN CEASE WORK.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, May 3.

Fifty-two thousand South Wales' miners have gone on strike, owing to their objection to their employment of five thousand non-Unionists.

LONDON, May 3.

The strike in South Wales followed upon an extraordinary May Day de- monstration, at which the trade union- ists, influenced by the speeches of their leaders, vehemently affirmed that they would not return to work until every non-unionist had joined the Federation. The men returned thinking that everyone had joined, but soon found that numbers of the men still remained non-unionists. The strike was the result.

THE CHINESE LOAN.

SUN-YAT-SEN SAYS IT WILL CAUSE CIVIL WAR.

LONDON, May 3.

A letter from Sun-Yat-Sen is publish- ed in the London papers. He appeals to foreign governments and peoples to prevent the loan to the Peking Govern- ment. We declares that the effect of a liberal supply of money will be to pre- cipitate a terrible civil war.

CHINESE REPUBLIC.

FORMAL RECOGNITION BY THE UNITED STATES.

LONDON, May 2.

The United States has formally re- cognised the Chinese Republic.

STAFFORD HOUSE.

SIR WILLIAM LEVER RESTORES HIS GIFT.

LONDON, May 2.

It is announced that the difficulties in connection with the gift of Stafford House to the nation have been over- come.

The building will be used as a muse- um for London's antiquities, and as a guest-house for distinguished visitors.

It is understood that Their Majesties take great interest in the project.

SIR ARCHIBALD HUNTER.

LONDON, May 2.

Lieut.-General Sir Archibald Hunter, Governor of Gibraltar, has been gazet- ted Colonel of the King's Own (Royal Lancaster) Regiment.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

MELBOURNE, May 3.

The Canadian Minister, the Hon. G. E. Foster, lectured here today on "Our- selves and the Empire." He declared that the Dominions can no longer refuse to share the burden of the general defence of the Empire, as well as their own special defence.

OTTAWA, MAY 3.

Mr. Allen, a member of the New Zealand Ministry, addressing the Cana- dian Club here, laid emphasis on the importance of arousing popular interest in the Dominion for the common naval defence of the Empire.

BROWNING LETTERS.

LONDON, May 3.

The Browning love-letters have been sold at Sotheby's for £6,650.

PRINCE OF WALES.

LONDON, May 3.

The Prince of Wales will spend an- other year at Oxford.

DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

LONDON, May 3.

The Duchess of Connaught's strength was maintained during the day. Otherwise the Royal patient's condition is unchanged.

NATIONAL SERVICE.

LORD CURZON'S APPEAL FOR A CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, May 4.

The "Pioneer's" London correspond- ent cables;—Earl Curzon, addressing the Primrose League gathering, re- peated the suggestion of a non-party conference on National Defence, which he explained had been made with the full knowledge and approval of Mr. Bonar Law and Lord Lansdowne. Lord Curzon remarked, "If foreign affairs and India can be taken out of a quag- mire of party, good Heavens, why can- not the defence of the country and of the Empire be taken out too.

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose, for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat cand regulated to a nicety impossible with solid afel.

ATTACK ON POLICE.

BEATEN TO DEATH BY AHIRS.

MOTHER'S HEROISM FOR HER SON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, May 3.

News has been received of a serious affray between the villagers and the police in the Budaun district. It appears that a sub-inspector of the Satis- wan police station had proceeded with a constable and a chowkidar to a village of Ahirs (milk-men) to arrest a couple of men. It seems he had arrested one of the men and was taking him away, when one of the women of the Ahirs struck him in the back with a lathi; then all the Ahirs, sixteen or more, set on him and beat him to death. The constable tried to run for assistance but he was overtaken and also beaten to death. The chowkidar ran to his house and his wife pluckily shut the door in his assailant's face, thereby saving his life, but both the chowkidar and his wife and a child of five received more or less serious in- juries. The chowkidar's brother was beaten to death at the door of the house, he having been just too late to get in before the wife barred it. The Ahirs went on to a Brahmin, who lived close by and beat his son, a boy of about 12. The next person on whom they wrecked their vengeance was an Ahir, Ram Sahai, with whom there had been a feud. He was dragged out of the village, but was saved by his mother, who threw herself on top of him and received the blows intended for her son. Thus three were killed and six injured. It is understood that three arrests have been made.

CENTRAL HINDU COLLEGE.

FURTHER RESIGNATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, May 3.

The resignation of five European and four Indian ladies, including the Prin- cipal, Vice-Principal and Secre- tary, was considered by the Ma- naging Committee of the Central Hindu Collegiate Girls' School. Mr. Bhagwandas did not come to the meet- ing but sent in his resignation of mem- bership. The committee passed a re- solution dissociating itself from Mr. Bhagwandas, and disapproving of the policy of his publication of Mr. Arun- dale's private letter as well as express- ing confidence in Mrs. Besant's policy in conducting the affairs of the Central Hindu College. The committee also returned the resignation of the ladies for reconsideration in view of the above resolutions. It is not known what steps the Board of Trustees would take at their meeting fixed for to-morrow, at Al- lahabad, in view of the almost conflicting resolutions passed by the College and the Girls' School Managing Committees. The College has withheld the payment of its contribution to the Provident Fund of the professors and teachers resigned.

CALCUTTA MILL STRIKES.

MANAGER ASSAULTED AND THROWN INTO A CISTERN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 3.

Within the last few days several strikes have taken place in and near Calcutta in addition to that of the Port Commissioners' coolies. The weavers and spinners of the Bengal Cotton Mill have gone out on strike and the mill has been shut up. The Clive Jute Mill hands have also struck work, and the manager has issued notice that he will close the mill for three months if the strike continues. Two other strikes have taken place at Buriatolla Jute Mill and Lawrence Jute Mill. All these strikes are owing to the fact that the authorities have not granted an in- crease of pay. Three hundred opera- tives of the Hooghly Jute Mill struck work yesterday. The Assistant Mana- ger of the Bengal Cotton Mill attempt- ing to reason with the strikers was assaulted and thrown into a cistern containing water.

BOAT CAPSIZES

PILGRIMS CLING TO WRECKAGE UNTIL RESCUED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 3.

News of a narrow escape from death by drowning at the Saugor Islands, near the mouth of the Hooghly, has just reached Calcutta. A pilgrim boat, contain- ing 44 pilgrims, foundered in a sudden storm, and the poor people clung to the wreckage of the boat until it was wash- ed on to the sand-bank. They hung on there for some hours and were in peril of being drowned by the returning tide, when they were sighted by a steamer, said to belong to the British India Co., and taken on board. The steamer was bound for Rangoon and thither the pil- grims were taken, but they have since been brought back to Calcutta and sent to their homes in Midnapur district.

ABSCONDING CHAPRASSI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 3.

A chaprassi employed by Messrs. Bird and Co. is reported to have absconded with Rs. 19,500 in currency notes. The notes were in a package on the despatch clerk's desk, ready to be sent off to the collieries, and the chap- rassi picked up the parcel and bolted with it. The police are on the look out for him.

INDIAN AVIATION.

OFFICERS FOR THE NEW SCHOOL.

ALL CHOSEN FROM INDIAN REGIMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, May 3.

The officers selected for the Indian Flying School are Captain S. D. Massy, 29th Punjabis, as Commandant, Captain C. G. Hoare, 39th Central India Horse, Lieut. C. I. M. Newall, 2nd Gurkhas, Lieut. H. L. Reilly, 32nd Punjabis, ins- tructors. These officers have proceeded to England to undergo a long course at the Central Flying School at Upavon.

FAMINE RELIEF.

REDUCTION OF FREIGHT CHARGES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, May 3.

The following press communique has been issued in the Revenue Depart- ment:—In view of the scarcity of fodder in portions of the Hissar District, the Government of India have decided that, with immediate effect and until the 15th July 1913 freight on all con- signments of fodder, excepting fodder for the Army Department, booked to Whana station from any station in the Punjab, shall be recovered from the con- signor or the consignee at the rate of half an anna per four-wheeled and one anna per bogie waggon per mile, and that the balance of the freight charges calculated at the ordinary tariff rates shall be paid by the Government and debited to the head "33-Famine Relief" in the accounts.

A BANK CASE.

SPECIAL BENCH DISAGREES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, May 3.

In the appeal, John Forstener, *ex-parte* David Sassoon and Co., versus the Na- tional Bank of India, Karachi, a special bench of the Judicial Commissioner's Court disagreed, and thereby left unaltered, the finding of the Original Bench of an important point of law under the Provincial Insolvency Act. The finding was as follows:—In a case where a bank, by financing a merchant, acquires a lien over a part of the merchant's goods, but does not assert the first lien until after the merchant has gone bankrupt, the preferential right of the bank as a special creditor is not lost by the fact that the bank allowed the goods in question to remain in the reputed ownership of the insol- vent.

A PLANTER CHARGED.

ALLEGED THEFT OF LANDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 3.

Mr. Dawson, of the Esa Bheel Tea Estate in Karimganj sub-division, is undergoing trial at Sylhet, before Mr. W. A. Cosgrave, on charges of unlawful as- sembly and abetment of theft. One Ram Govinda of Tipperah complained that, on March 13th last, Dawson with Sukra, a coolie and co-accused in the present case and 15 others, went to his house, threatened him and took forcible posses- sion of some lands near Kalichirra be- longing to the complainant, and robbed him of 5 kodalis, 5 daos and one bag of rice. The trial is proceeding.

BENGAL DACOITIES.

LARGE NUMBER CAPTURED AFTER FIERCE BATTLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 3.

A pitched battle between the villagers and police on one hand and a gang of dacoits on the other, took place on Thursday night at Shapur (Tollygunj), a few miles out of Calcutta. The dacoits, who were armed, were seen by the police and villagers, who pursued them. They ran into a blind lane and, thus brought to bay, fought furiously. Some of them managed to cut their way out and escape, but a large number were captured. The gang, most of whom where up-country men and discharged convicts, were all armed with swords and other weapons.

WELL-KNOWN INDIAN'S DEATH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 3.

The death occured last night at his Ballygunj residence, of Mr. J. Ghosal, who was for a long time connected with the Indian National Congress. The deceased leaves behind his widow, Mrs. Swarna Kumari Devi, the editress of the "Bharati," Mr. Jyotsna Ghosal of the Bombay Civil Service, his son, and Mrs. Sarala Devi Chowdhurani, wife of Pundit Rambhuj Dutt Chowdhury of Lahore, his daughter.

THE RANGOON FIRE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, May 4.

A Fire Relief Committee has been started for those who have suffered at the fire in West Rangoon on April 10th, when 10[illegible] were burnt down and one to[illegible] persons, mostly Burmese, Chinese and Indian, were rendered homeless.

RAILWAY DISASTER.

MRS. HARRISON'S CONDITION SERIOUS.

OFFICIAL INQUIRY OPENED AT BOREGAON.

The official inquiry regarding the Railway disaster at Boregaon was opened on Saturday morning, the following committee being formed to visit the scene of the accident and hear evidence:—Major Muter, R.E., Senior Government Inspector of Railways; Mr. Kirkham, Government Railway Inspector; Mr Lambert, Deputy Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway from Bombay; Mr. Barton, Deputy Traffic Superintendent; the Deputy Loco Superin- tendent; the Railway Telegraph Superinten- dent; the District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police.

Major Hepper, Agent, G. I. P. Railway, on return from Simla, will open an inde- pendent inquiry to-day, when Mr. A. C. Rumball, General Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway, and Mr. A. Campbell, Telegraph Superintendent, will be present.

The principal points to be enquired into appear to be: (1) how the drivers of both trains came to be in possession of "line clear" vouchers on the same stretch of line; (2) the allegations that alterations appear to have been made in the books at Kati- purna and Boregaon; and (3) the allega- tion that the goods train was not showing rear lights.

The rumour of Mr. Harrison's death in Bombay on Saturday morning was found to be groundless. He is progressing.

Considerable anxiety is caused by the condition of Mrs. Harrison which is becom- ing very serious. It was deemed advisable to perform an operation and for that purpose it was decided to bring her to Bombay by special arrangements. A coach fitted with a swinging bed was obtained to be attached to the train, and two nurses from Bombay left for Akola to accompany and attend her on the journey down. Mrs. Harrison is suffering from a fracture of the spine and though the operation, which is to be per- formed, must be a very serious one, hopes are entertained of its success.

The number of persons killed by the accident is fixed at 35 and that of the injured at 50. These figures cannot be stated to be final as many of the passengers, who were able to move, left for adjoining villages as soon as possible. The Railway authorities are doing their best to render all possible medical aid to the injured, and spare no expense for their proper treatment

No further deaths have been reported since the figure was fixed at 35.

PRINCESS INDIRA OF BARODA.

ANOTHER ENGAGEMENT BROKEN OFF.

It is announced that a marriage which had been arranged between Princess Indira, the daughter of the Gaekwar of Baroda and Prince Jitendra Narayen, brother of the Maharaja of Cooch Behar, will not take place The engagement was broken off almost at the last moment and whereas the wedding was to have taken place in Calcutta to-day. Princess Indira sailed with her father and the Maharani for England on the mail boat, "Egypt" on Saturday.

Rumours had been current for a long time that this marriage had been arranged, and it was recently authoritatively announced by the "Statesman" that it was to take place to-day, the 5th inst. Great surprise must have been occasioned in Calcutta for, as late as Friday, preparations for the event were pro- ceeding at Woodlands, the Calcutta residence of the Cooch Behar family. It is even stated that a party of Cooch Behar officials had actually left for Bombay to escort the bride on her journey. It is understood that the decision to break off the engage- ment was reached by Princess Indira on Friday night, and she at once telegraphed to Prince Jitendra in Calcutta. Her reason is said to be one of difference of race.

Thus it was hurriedly decided that the Princess should sail with her father and mother on Saturday. The Baroda party motored to Apollo Bandar, reaching it at 1-35 p.m. and went off to the "Egypt" in the R.I.M. launch "Aid."

EXPLORERS IN FURTHER INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, May 4.

In connection with the anxiety as to the safety of Captains Pritchard and Waterfield in their journey from Hakampte Long to Assam, the "Pio- neer" says, the last letter received from Captain Pritchard was not dated early in April but reached Simla at the be- ginning of that month. It is hoped that lack of further news is simply due to the difficulty of getting messengers to carry letters. The explorers may possibly intend making for the middle Lohit Valley instead of taking the direct route to Sadiya.

AMONG the passengers who proceed- ed to Europe on Saturday by the P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Egypt" were Sir Henry Procter, Lady Griffin, Deaconess Katherine Beynon, the Hon. Mr. Justice Miller and Mrs. Miller, the Hon. Sir C. Sarkaram Nair, the Hon. Mr. Justice Oldfield, I.C.S., and Mrs. Oldfield, the Hon. Mr. J. H. E. Tupper, the Hon. the Advocate-General of Madras, the Hon. Sir C. Arnold White, the Hon. Sir John Wallis and Lady Wallis, and Mr. S. M. Edwardes, C.I.E., I.C.S. and Mrs. Edwardes.

CANNANORE TRIAL.

FALSE BILL FOR Rs. 2,224.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CANNANORE, May 3.

Counsel for the prosecution addressed the court at some length, pointing out that the case for the prosecution referred to the evidence adduced by the prosecution. Counsel did not press the second charge. Counsel said in reply to the objection, that the statement was signed by Colonel Domenichetti and initialled by Captain Spitta, that they must take the consequences of their act and they could not for a moment suggest that the document had been suppressed.

Mr. Lawrence, counsel for the defence, in addressing the court, said that the prosecution had no doubt proved that the bill for Rs. 2,224 was false, and there could be no doubt that the man who made it was guilty of deception and fraud. But there was no direct evidence against Captain Spitta, it being admitted by the prosecution that both Mahomed Sheriff and Abdul Jaleel were accomplices, and their evidence consequently inadmissible.

The court was then opened and the trial of the second charge-sheet, containing these charges against Colour-Havildar Mahomed Areef, was taken up. Mr. Lawrence asked that the first and second charges in this charge-sheet be tried separately. The court allowed this being done.

Evidence was then adduced in support of the case for the prosecution.

The trial is proceeding.

Mahomed Sheriff deposed that he was an assistant writer under the accused. He was briefly cross-examined and the case for the prosecution closed.

NEW GOVERNOR OF BURMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, May 4.

Sir George Shaw, C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor-elect, arrived yesterday afternoon by the "Gloucestershire," from Home, amidst a smart shower of rain. His arrival was private and yet [a large number of officers were present at the jetty, including a number of civilians. Sir George, accompanied by his sister, left by a special train for Maymyo yesterday. He will be on special duty until May 15th, when he will assume charge from Sir Harvey Adamson of the duties of Lieutenant-Governor.

ALLAHABAD, May 4.

The *Pioneer* announces an affray on the North-West Frontier in which a British Officer and two sepoys were killed. It appears, that on 28th April four Hindu boys were kidnapped from the Isa Khel by a gang of outlaws from Khost. On an alarm being given at Bannu, Mr. Bell, Deputy Commissioner, started with a small mixed force in pursuit of the raiders. He had with him a detachment of cavalry under Major Chrystie of the 25th Cavalry, some of the Border Constabulary under Mr. Ewart and some police under the District Superintendent. The chase continued on the 1st and 2nd May, on which latter date a gang was overtaken; three of the outlaws were killed and three captured and the Hindu boys recovered. In the skirmish, Major Chrystie and two sepoys were killed.

ENCOUNTER WITH RAIDERS.

EUROPEAN OFFICER REPORTED KILLED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 4.

Information has reached here of the death of a European officer near Bannu in an encounter with frontier raiders. It is said that Major G. Chrystie, 25th Cavalry, was killed while pursuing the raiders. Six raiders were killed. Major Chrystie was on patrol duty.

PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 4.

It is understood that the promotera of the proposed International Exhibition, to be held in Calcutta, do not share the view that their enterprise has collapsed. They have secured the sympathies of the Indian mercantile community; the only difficulty is now the question of a site.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, May 4.

A communique states:—On a reference made to him by the Government of India, the Secretary of State, with a view to alleviating the hardships resulting from the unsatisfactory conditions of promotion in the Indian Civil Service in the United Provinces and the Punjab and Central Provinces Commissions, has sanctioned for those services a scales of minimum salaries gratuated according to the length of service. The scale sanctioned is as follows:—For an officer in his 8th year of service, Rs. 750; 9th year, Rs. 800; 10th year, Rs. 900; 11th year, Rs. 1,000; 12th year, Rs. 1,100; 13th year, Rs. 1,200; 14th year, Rs. 1,300; 16th year, Rs. 1,300; 16th year and upwards Rs. 1,400. These rates of a minimum salary are sanctioned for three years with retrospective effect from October 1, 1912.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s t. s. "Himalaya" arrived at Suez from Colombo on the morning of 3rd instant.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ABKARI IN BARODA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—A letter by Junius regarding the Abkari Policy in Baroda State appeared in your issue of the 23rd ultimo. Although we have neither time nor inclination to reply to such correspondence, in deference to the paper in which it has been published, I am authorised to send copy of an official note on the subject submitted by me for publication in your paper.—Yours, etc.,

RAOJI B. PATEL.

Naib-Sar Subah, Baroda State.
Sar Subah's Office, Abkari Branch, Baroda, 3rd May.

My attention has been drawn to a correspondence by "Junius" regarding the Abkari Policy in Baroda State in the "Bombay Gazette" of the 23rd instant.

The writer notes with satisfaction the reduction of 10 per cent. in the consumption of country liquor in the city of Bombay in the year 1911-12 and regrets that such good results cannot be shown in Baroda. So many causes affect the consumption of liquor from season to season that no comparison is really possible. The reduced consumption in the city of Bombay is reported to be due partly to the increase in the duty rates and partly to the closure of 9 mowra spirit shops and the curtailment of hours for selling liquor. Four years ago there were 78 sheps in the City of Baroda and the duty rate was Rs. 2-4-0 per gallon. The number of shops has now been reduced to 10 and the duty rate raised to Rs. 3-12-0 per gallon.

The City of Bombay has 256 country liquor shops providing one shop for every 3,826 perons against 10 shops in the City of Baroda giving a rate of one shop per 9,586 persons.

Regarding new licenses given by auction last month, Junius complains against

(1) The fixing of minimum guarantee of sale as it is likely to induce shop-keepers to sell the liquor cheap in order to make up the guarantee.

(2) The charging of high license fees as it is likely to induce shop keepers to sell it dear and to give short measures.

(3) The haphazard system of charging license fees (by public auction) as it results in favouring some shop-keepers and ruining many and recommends the adoption of the present Bombay system of giving liquor shops to old contractors at reasonably fixed license fees without any guarantee and without auction. The evils of charging high prices, selling short measure, etc. which are accentuated by a high license fee, are not likely to be entirely checked by a system of fixing fees so as to leave a fair margin of profits. The liquor seller has for ages done these tricks and would like to make still higher profits by them if possible. The reduction in the number of shops removes competition and reduction in the number of gallons sold is considered highly satisfactory by public men like Junius and is reported to be creditable to every one concerned.

A liquor shop-keeper is but human and would naturally take full advantage of these circumstances which all conspire to help him in selling liquor dear and making higher profits in smaller sales. As the license fee for the next contract would be calculated on the actual sales of the previous year, he can automatically keep down the license fee by keeping down sales and thus doubly benefit himself at the expense of the Government who lose duty and the consumers who pay higher prices for their liquor than those fixed by Government.

This can only be checked by exacting a fair minimum guarantee of vend in addition to a fairly assessed license fee. He will then have to choose between remaining honest or getting higher profits on the one hand and paying deficiency duty on the other to Government and it is highly probable that he will prefer honesty. When the guarantee fixed is excessive it is open to objection as inducing the licensee to sell liquor cheap in order to avoid a heavy loss, but that can be checked by fixing a reasonably low guarantee by the Department. This is what has been done by the Baroda Abkari Department. It is possible that mistakes in fixing the guarantee may be made in a few cases here and there but in time as experience is gained the chances of such mistakes will be reduced to a minimum.

Of the three points raised by "Junius" two are contradictory but as explained above the tendency of a minimum guarantee towards cheapness is counterbalanced by the tendency of a high license fee towards dearness and we expect the combination of the two to result in time to fair profits to shop-keepers a good measure of liquor for their money to the consumers at the rates fixed and the full legitimate revenue to the Government.

The third point that public auction induces favouritism is too obviously wrong to need refuting.

"Junius" quotes the instance of the Naosari Town license in support of his arguments. He objects to the future guarantee of 30,000 gallons against the actual sale of 29,000. The contract is for 3 years and a normal increase of 3 per cent. on the average in consumption may be expected and the difference in price from As. 5 1-4 to As. 6 per seer will hardly affect the quantity of drink that the people of a town like Naosari allowed themselves. Supposing, however that the actual consumption is 28,000 gallons as "Junius" expects, the licensee may reduce his selling price, but he cannot reduce it below As. 5 per seer. Both the British and Baroda licensees allow the shop-keepers a range of prices and the maximum price beyond which he cannot go is the same in both, but while the Baroda minimum selling price is fixed at duty plus the cost price of liquor, the British minimum is equal to the duty. The Naosari licensee will thus be not able to sell it cheaper than As. 5 per seer which is very near the last year's maximum price.

Coming to the license fee of Rs. 16,000 it has been fixed by public auction and is equal to 66 per cent. of the difference between the cost and duty and the maximum selling price i. e. the commission instead of 50 per cent. as "Junius" believes, and is stiff enough not to allow the contractor to sell his liquor cheap. If on the other hand he tries to sell it dear he will have to make up the defficiency in cash and it is very likely that he will have to stick to the fixed maximum.

The license fee calculated on the Bombay system comes to Rs. 12,929 and had the advice tendered by "Junius" been accepted the same old-contractor would have got the license for Rs. 3,000 less and without any guarantee requiring the probale further payment of Rs. 6,000 for defficiency duty as "Junius" belives he will have to pay making a total extra profit of Rs. 27,000 in 3 years at the expense of the legitimate revenue of the State.

(Sd.) RAOJIBHAI B. PATEL,
Naib Sar Subhah,
Baroda, 13th April.

H. E. LADY HARDINGE'S CHILDREN'S DAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In connection with the Children's Day to be held this year on H. E. the Viceroy's Birthday, June 20th, her Excellency Lady Hardinge has asked me to obtain information, concerning voluntary indigenous associations, religious or social, whose object is to help the suffering, especially the poor. Her desire is that her own gift on that day should extend further than the children in the Hospitals and include other suffering children also.

She is specially anxious to come in touch with any social or religious reforming movements in which Indian workers themselves are helping the poor and the suffering.

Might I ask you very kindly to insert this letter in your columns and call attention to it? I should be most grateful if any such movements at local centres could communicate with me stating the character of their work and in what way it comes definitely in touch with suffering children. I should add that I am already corresponding with the leaders of the Brahmo Samaj, the Arya Samaj, the Prarthana Samaj, the Ramakrishna Mission, the Depressed Classes Mission, and the Seva Sadan Sisterhood. Yours etc.,

C. F. ANDREWS.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

This promises to be a busy week at the "Excelsior," for the great film "Monte Cristo" has evidently quite taken the public fancy. And no wonder, for it is a great story greatly acted.

At a first glance, it seems strange to have such a characteristic French story acted by an American Company, but all doubts disappear from almost the beginning of the film, and interest is sustained right to the end. Indeed, at times, the acting reaches the very highest pitch of excellence, and appears to be of more interest than anything seen on the cinema stage in Bombay. The rest of the programme also conforms to the high standard set by the leading picture. The scientific film, showing the circulation of the blood, is extremely interesting, while the comic film ranks high among the picture stories of its class, the acting shewing indeed, an intimate knowledge of the little failings of human nature. In addition to the picture programme, the Riedl Brothers give a novel exhibition, their new turn being livelier and more amusing than anything they have yet done. In conclusion, the advent of Miss Georgie Corlass, this day week, proves the willingness of the management to provide the very best programme to its patrons.

CINEMA DE LUXE.

The versatile Melbournes continue to attract huge crowds nightly to the Tivoli. Their latest hit is a musical sketch: "Goodbye For Ever," and caused no end of merriment. Tom in his long check suit, was simply 'Great,' all his gags and jokes being quite new. Eileen Melbourne gave us a couple of real good songs: Eileen is a soubrette of more than ordinary ability possessing that peculiar charm, which in embodied in a bright and pretty face and figure and a natural piquancy which gives a true charm to all she does. Miss Marie Godwin is well known to us and it is impossible to pay her a higher compliment—herself petite, graceful and comely, she lets herself go in all her songs and dances and pays the penalty in tumultuous encores An admirable selection of pictures are being shown. The star film Zaza is a grand feature play produced in Pathe colours greatly enhanced the picture. Wild Wales was a fine travel subject. Delightful sylvan views included the famous fairies glen. The swallow falls—a glestening series of cascades, the unique slanting bridge over the Glen, and other wonderful scenes. The comic portion of the programme was provided for in 'Heard at the Telephone' with our old friend Wiffles in the leading role and was responsible for much hilarety. In the land of dreams is one of those absurd comics, but causes no end of laughter. Pathe's Gazette had the latest home news. To-night there will only be one performance. The last performance will be at the "Alcazar."

THE ALCAZAR.

An entirely new programme was presented at the "Alcazar" on Saturday evening, to an audience who appreciated every single item and who were very enthusiastic in their applause. Mlle. Lyzie was simply 'superb' in her butterfly dance. The various varieties of butterflys were thrown on her by powerful coloured electric lights was a magnificent sight and is decidedly the 'best' dance that she has given us. Mr. Leo George—impersonator—gave us some capital impersonations from the works of Charles Dickens, selecting last evening, Fagan, the few, and Uriah Heap, which he portrayed in an excellent manner; as he takes time to make up on the stage he must not be confused with the quick change artistes that we had here some weeks ago. He was vociferously applauded for his artistic efforts. In the double bill the Cinema De Luxe artistes gave their performances in conjunction with the "Alcazar" which made up a 'colossal programme. The artistes occupy such a large portion of the programme, that there was only time to show 3 or 4 pictures the whole of the evening. On Saturday the performance was not finished until 12-45. I was rather unfortunate for Miss Godwin; she fainted whilst giving her step-dance, but was quite herself again to appear in the second part and met with unstinted applause. The star picture for the ordinary programme was from county to town and contained many delightful English rural scenes. Feathered favourites proved a most interesting picture and must have necessitated a lot of patience on the photographer's part. A comedy and a tiptop comic and Pathe's Gazette conclude a first class programme that should not be missed by the pleasure-seeeking folk of Bombay.

RETURN OF TROOPS FROM PERSIAN GULF.

The Royal Indian Marine Steamer "Dufferin," Commander G.H.S. La Touche, bringing two squadrons of the 39th King George's Own Central India Horse, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Bushire, which port she left on the 29th April. The two squadrons consisted of 6 officers, 9 native officers, 1 clerk, 233 non-commissioned officers and men, 170 followers, 226 horses, 109 mules and 2 camels.

The names of the officers are Majors Capper and Kettlewell, Captain Petcher, Lieutenants Edwards and Wickham of the C. I. Horse, and Captain Hart of the S. and T Corps.

The troops were, during the day, landed at the Sassoon Dock and were despatched to Ujjain in two special troop trains.

YOUR Oldest Photo makes you look youngest, so does Aubry Sisters' Famous Beautifier, a delightful invention that takes the place of both powder and cream without being shiny like the one or greasy like the other. It makes the skin smooth and velvety giving to the complexion a fresh bloom of perfect health. Guaranteed harmless and invisible.—MADON, SONS & Co., The Original Madon's, Crawford Market, Bombay.

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

DISASTROUS RECORD OF SHIPPING CASUALTIES.

At the 62nd annual general meeting for the year ending 31st December, 1912, of the Western Assurance Company of Toronto and London, of which Company Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Company and Messrs. Glazebrook and Company are local agents for the Marine Department and Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company and the Fire Department, the following report was submitted:

Fire Department.—The premiums, less re-insurances, for the year amount to £424,184 5s. 9d., and the losses for the year, after deducting recoveries under re-insurances, are £218,937 7s. 8d., being a ratio of 51.61 per cent., and this department gives a profit for the year of £30,879 8s. 3d.

Marine Department.—The Premiums, less re-insurances, amount to £168,793 18s. 7d. This Department gives a loss for the year of £1,813 3s. 0d. This is due to the abnormal number of casualties on the Atlantic Coast and the St. Lawrence. Our business, elsewhere in this Department, shows a profit.

The profits of the year amount to £46,296 5s. 10d. From this £5,075 18s. 5d. has been written off for depreciation in the market values of securities and of maps and plans.

During the year three dividends of 3 1-2 per cent. each were paid upon the Preference Stock on account of the fixed cumulative dividends thereon.

The Directors take this opportunity of acknowledging the faithful and efficient services rendered by the Agents and Officials of the Company during the past year.

In moving the adoption of the Report, the Vice-President said:—The business of the Company for the past year has had a variable career. The exceptional and long drawn-out cold weather in the early months of the year brought an abnormal number of fires, and the presence of icebergs and the rough weather along the North Atlantic coast of this Continent gave us no counter-relief in the Marine Department, so that it was not until the fall that the premiums got level with the losses and expenses. But the Fire Department did remarkably well in the last four months of the year, and the Directors have thus the satisfaction of presenting a good report.

The Fire Premiums of the year were £424,184 5s. 9d., showing a slight decrease. The fall is due to a continued reduction in the average rate of premium in Canada, the United States and Great Britain. Notwithstanding the increased liability which the Company has thus to undertake for about the same premium at last year, the loss experience has been most favourable. The ratio of loss to premium is only 51.61 per cent. as against 57.33 per cent in 1911, and of 55.47 per cent. in 1910.

Briefly reviewing the fields from which we derive our Fire business, I would first refer to the United States, since it is the most important sources of our business. The abnormal number of losses in the early months of the year are not wholly attributable to the cold weather. The uncertainty as to the results of the Presidential election had a disturbing effect on all businesses, and the frequent changes in styles may be responsible for the abnormal losses in Garment factories and warehouses in New York and other large cities. The record of this class of business from a fire point of view seems to be particularly susceptible to trade conditions, and we follow a conservative policy in dealing therewith.

In our British and Foreign business conducted from our London Office, we have had an average profit and the London Directorate and Officers deserve our appreciation.

Whilst our business in Canada has not increased in volume, it has been our most profitable field for the year, the loss ratio being the lowest we have experienced for many years. Many American and Foreign companies have entered into Canada, during the last year or two, and the number of companies licensed by the Dominion Government is now 81, as compared with 43, six years ago. The competition for the business is now very keen, and has led to the Agents' commissions and other expenses being increased. Instead of a flat commission, a new method of paying for the business according to its quality was started in the United States, and has been extended into most of the Provinces, and this means a great increase in expenses to a company seeking as much as possible of the high quality business.

As remarked at a previous meeting, the expense account of our Fire Department has been a matter of concern to the Management and we have been looking forward to a gradual reduction in the percentage of expense to premiums. The increase in Agents' commission has been a temporary setback. If State and Municipal taxes are kept within reasonable limits, there is every reason to expect a saving of 2 per cent to 3 per cent. and economies in various directions are gradually tending towards this end.

The Marine Department has given a small loss instead of the large profit we made from it in the previous year. But the year 1912 is doubtless well known to you as having had a most disastrous record in the number of shipping casualties. Our London Branch was skilful enough to give a profit, but the casualties in the North Atlantic route and in the St. Lawrence have been unpleasantly numerous, and we have shared in the resulting losses. The rates for the Trans-Atlantic business are very low, and Underwriters are now pressing for higher terms.

During the year, three cumulative dividends of 3 1-2 per cent each on the Preferred Stock of the Company were paid.

Whilst some of our securities, such as bank stock have appreciated in market value, there has been a fall in the market value of our gilt-edged municipal bonds, and this accounts for the writing down of the large amount of £4,513 15s. 7d. By law we have to move the values up or down, according to the prices at 31st December of each year.

The balance in hand is increased by, roughly, twenty thousand pounds, and this after a careful and full provision for all losses not adjusted on the last day of the year, and writing off any doubtful Agents' balances.

The report was adopted unanimously.

Mr. E. W. Cox, seconded by Lt.-Col. Geo. A. Stimson, moved a vote of thanks to the members of the London Board for their valued assistance, and also to all the Agents and other representatives of the Company at home and abroad for their faithful and loyal services.

Mr. Havelock E. Stinson was by ballot of the Shareholders elected Auditor of the Company.

The election of Directors for the ensuing year was then proceeded with, and the Scrutineers reported that it had resulted in the election of the following gentlemen, viz.: Robt. Bickerdike, M.P., W. B. Brock, Hon. Geo. A. Cox, E. W. Cox, D. B. Hanna, John Hoskin, K.C., LL.D., Alex. Laird, Z. A. Lash, K.C., LL.D., W. B. Meikle, Geo. A. Morrow, Augustus Myers, Frederic Nicholls, James Kerr Osborne, Colonel Sir Henry Pellat, C.V.O., and E. R. Wood.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held subsequently the Hon. Geo. A. Cox was re-elected President, Mr. W. R. Brock, Vice-President, and Mr. W. B. Meikle, Managing Director for the ensuing year.

MR. & MRS. S. M. EDWARDES.

UNUSUAL FAREWELL GATHERING AT APOLLO BUNDER.

The popularity, which Mr. S.M. Edwardes, Commissioner of Police, Bombay, enjoys among all communities of the city, was very thoroughly displayed on Saturday, when he and his wife sailed for England on leave. The pavilion at Apollo Bandar held a large number of people, most of whom were carrying garlands and bouquets, and all of whom had come to pay a compliment to the Commissioner before he put off for the "Egypt." There were also a number of police officers present and altogether several hundreds of people had assembled.

Accompanied by his successor, Mr. R. Mactier, the Acting Commissioner of Police, and his two deputies, Mr. F. M. Gadney, and Mr. F. C. Griffiths, Mr. Edwardes arrived at the Bandar at a little past noon and was proceeding to the pier head when he was requested by some of those present to go to the pavilion to meet those who had assembled there to bid him farewell. Mr. and Mrs. Edwardes gracefully accepted the invitation and a rush for the floral presentations began. So many were the garlands to be given and the goodbyes to be said that there seemed grave doubt whether Mr. and Mrs. Edwardes could accept them all and still have time to reach the "Egypt," However, the proceedings were concluded in a little less than an hour. In the meantime both Mr. and Mrs. Edwardes had constantly been passing garlands and bouquets to the attendant police officers, and these were hurriedly used for the decoration of the police launch, which was waiting at the pier. When Mr. and Mrs. Edwardes eventually put off to the mail-boat, this was covered with flowers from stem to stern.

AHMEDABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, May 3.

With the maximum temperature ranging daily from 108 to 113 degrees is it any wonder that there has not been much adoing lately? Even the club which used to resound with the pat of the tennis ball or shuttle-cock is at present a deadly dull place the only sound being the hum of the languid conversation of the few that turn up and the clink of the ice in the bar's longest glasses. Garden parties and such like high jincks have ceased to trouble us and we can enjoy or try to enjoy the "dolce for miente" in a long chair under the creaking punka. A further proof, if one be required, of the enervating influence of the prevailing heat is the fact that our committee of management or municipality, which seems to revel in frequent meetings, is to hold no more meetings for some weeks. It is to be hoped that this enforced absence from the municipal board will not prove fatal to some of the extra zealous members. At its last meeting, the municipality took a wise step in agreeing to take from the company that is soon to be found 30,000 units of electricity for the purpose of lighting some of our streets and thereby removing the cimmerian darkness that prevails in too many of them. Many of our friends, both European and Indian, have fled or are about to fly to Mahableshwar, Abu, Simla and Mussooree, and some have left us for England, Scotland and Ireland. While we have had the pleasure of welcoming some new faces recently, we shall miss the old familiar ones, and particularly that of one whose serious judicial countenance scarce concealed his innate wit and humour; of another who, far being fond of ladies' society, was a most loyal friend and though not claiming to be especially religious did many a right kindly act to European and Indian alike; and of another who ever had a genial smile and more than one remark for each of her many friends. Some we shall most probably have the pleasure of welcoming back, but others we may never see again. Such is life out here and such a part of the piece of Empire.

EUROPEAN KILLED BY A SNAKE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, MAY 4.

An official intelligence has been received from Thirthally in Shimoga District reporting the death of Mr. H. K. Slater, Assistant State Geologist of Mysore, from snake bite. Mr. Slater was camping in some dense jungles for some weeks. The funeral takes place at Shimoga, about 100 miles from Bangalore this morning. Late Mr. Slater was the son of the late Rev. T. E. Slater of London Mission and leaves a young widow and two children.

The following appeared in the "Nairobi (B. E. A.) Leader" on April 12th:—Bon voyage to H. H. the Maharaja of Datia who left for Mombassa by Saturday's train. He is delighted with the country and takes home with him many pleasant recollections. He was particularly charmed with the climate up here in the highlands, the very opposite to that which obtains in his own State in Central India. He has kept up with the traditions of Rajput generosity by presenting H.E. the Governor with Rs.2,500 to be expended as follows:—Rs. 750 for the Museum; Rs. 500 for the European Hospital; Rs. 500 for the Native Hospital and Rs. 750 to be expended by the Governor as he thinks fit for educational or charitable purposes. Moreover, he has also given Rs. 100 towards our aeroplane fund. He has had more than the usual good luck of safaris, securing the record bag of 34 lions to a single safari; and just before protection had been enforced for the "royal game." He had the exciting experience of a charging lion, which he successfully shot at a distance of eight yards. His trophies include a splendid pair of 50 1-4in. buffalo horns and an exceptionally large hippo. Quite unassuming and pleasing in mien, it is not surprising to learn that the Rajah has created a very good impression here. If all the Rajput princes are of his stamp, we look forward to further visits from them. The Rajah himself will be our advertising agent in India!

FREQUENT COUGHING CURES not a cough. On the contrary the irritation in the bronchial tubes grows worse thereby. Take LYNSOLA, the popular Indian cough cure. Every dose tends to soothe and heal the sore spots. An ideal lung tonic free from opiates.—MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

NYASALAND SHOOTING CASE.

PORTUGUESE FORMAL TRIAL.

A Parliamentary paper was published on April 13th giving the report of Mr. Easterbrook, the official deputed by the Governor of Nayassland to attend the trial of Taveira the young Portuguese soldier who shot Mr. Douglas, of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, at Kango in November, 1911. The Portuguese Court-martial in November, 1912, found Taveira guilty of culpable homicide and sentenced him to one year's solitary confinement in a military prison, or as an alternative, one year and four months' imprisonment.

Mr. Easterbook gives what is practically a verbatim report of the proceedings, and adds some interesting notes and observations. These include the following:—

The prosecution was entrusted to a very young subaltern of about 20 years of age of no practical experience. The whole prosecution was of a very weak nature and questions very limited. The prosecution did not touch on the points which are of paramount importance in a case of murder—i.e., the motive, premeditation, or malice prepense. No British witnesses, black or white, were required or called, and all their evidence taken at the inquiry was ruled out except parts that were condemnatory to them. The trial was only a formal affair, since merely but questions were asked, many of which had no bearing whatever. No evidence previously taken was read, though both prosecution and defence had access to all, and most of their questions were presumably based on it. . . . The evidence of British witnesses was not required owing to its being considered incriminating by the Portuguese, who regard their conduct as the provocation which incensed prisoner to shoot Douglas, thus blaming the mission for contributing largely to the death of one of their own members. Though the prisoner admits frankly that he shot Douglas because Glossop (another missionary) threatened him and held a pistol at his chest, yet it is still only called culpable homicide, as if the killing of a person could be condoned on the ground of provocation from a third party.

The parliamentary paper also includes a letter from Sir Edward Grey to Sir A. Hardinge, our Minister in Lisbon. In this the Foreign Secretary says that his Majesty's Government have come to the conclusion that they would not have sufficiently strong ground to demand a fresh trial. Sir Edward adds:—

I do feel, however, that a large share of the ultimate responsibility for the tragedy rests on those whose maladmintstration made the circumstances possible, and more immediately on those who placed an uneducated soldier of 22 in a position for whih he was totally unfitted and you should impress upon the Portuguese Government, when acquainting them with the above decision, the conviction of his Majesty's Government that they have a right to demand not only that Taveira shall not be re-employed in any responsible position but that properly qualified officials shall be placed in all posts the incumbents of which may be called upon to deal with British interests of serious importance. The question of demanding an indemnity for the murder of Mr. Douglas is one which his Majesty's Government have reserved for further consideration.

THE HERTZOG-BOTHA QUARREL.

ANGRY SPEECHES IN THE HOUSE.

Writing from Cape Town on April 14 the "Times" correspondent says:—The Ministerialists have hitherto contrived to keep the quarrel between General Botha and General Hertzog pretty well out of Parliament, but speeches in the House this afternoon plainly show that all hope of an adjustment has been abandoned. The apple of discord was thrown among Ministerialists early last week by Mr. Hull, ex-Minister of Finance, who has been brooding over his revenue since General Botha last year declined to jettison Mr Sauer at his request. During the Budget debate Mr. Hull expressed surprise at General Botha's silence in Parliament regarding the Ministerial reconstruction last year, a procedure which he described as unconstitutional. Later in the Budget debate Mr. Fichardt, member for Ladybrand in the Free State, supported Mr. Hull on the constitutional point, and that the Free State was utterly dissatisfied with General Botha's reasons for excludin? General Hertzog.

The debate to-day put quite a different complexion on the situation. Mr. Fremantle, member for Uitenhage, made a vehement speech in support of Mr. Fichardi, in which he declared that General Botha and the Government no longer deserved or enjoyed the confidence of the party, or of Parliament, or of the country, and insisted that the only constitutional course was an immediate dissolution.

General Botha in his reply bluntly remarked that Mr. Hull, in suggesting a conspiracy of silence between the Government and the Opposition regarding the Hertzog dispute, said what he knew to be untrue, and he scornfully told Mr. Fremantle that if he believed what he said his proper place was anywhere but on the Ministerial side of the House. His critics on that sid had failed to produce a tittle of evidence that he had been false to the principles of his party, and he challenged a vote of no confidence by General Hertzog of his supporters.

GENERAL HERTZOG'S SPEECH.

General Hertzog then rose and attacked General Botha with a hiss of concentrated passion which indicated the volume of pent up bitterness. He repeatedly jeered at General Botha's conciliation policy, and once again attempted to explain away his anti-Imperial gaucherie at Da Wildt by saying that his meaning had been misunderstood. He went on to declare that the Government by its attitude] towards him and by its Parliamentary incapacity, had become not only ridiculos but contemptible. This dramatic episode, however, almost tragic though it was in rhetorical intensity, ended with a touch of opera-bouffe. for General Hertzog concluded by declaring that as a true party man—a phrase which elicited laughter on both sides of the House—he would remain with the Ministerialsts, in order to be able to tell General Botha when he was going wrong.

The explantation doubtless is that General Hertzog intends to consolidate hie position in the constituencies before forming a definite cave in Parliament. It is scarcely possible, however, after to-day's debate, that an out-and-out rupturte can be avoided, and further developments are not improbable after the congress of Free State members which is fixed for the beginning of next week.

GERMAN ARMY BILL.

CLOSE OF THE REICHSTAG DEBATE.

Writing on April 13 the Berlin correspondent of the "Times" said:

The Reichstag finished yesterday the general discussion on the Taxation Bills and sent them, like the Army Bills, to the Budget Committee. The only remarkable feature of the debate yesterday was an optimistic speech by the Imperial Chancellor, who has returned in the morning from Hamburg. His manner of dealing with the main issue was almost playful, and the speech, as well as the comments on the situation in the "North German Gazette," indicated that the Government consider that it has had a very good week, and that, whatever skirmishing there may be, the conservatives, the centre Party, and the national Liberals are practically sure to vote the whole demands of about 65 million pounds. It was very tactful of the Imperial Chancellor to make his remark about finance quite at the end of the debate, when there was no need for the Nationa Liberals to defend the principles which they are preparing to sacrifice. The National Liberal leader, Herr Bassermann, was not even present yesterday. If the Government calculations are justified by the event, Herr von Bethmann Hollweg will certainly have won a big stake, and although the effect on foreign opinion may be other than he supposes the situation certainly deserves close attention abroad. What the Imperial Government is now proposing amounts to an entire suspension of all the ordinary principles of finance and Parliamentary procedure. Not only is the bulk of the money to be raised by an extraordinary levy, but in regard to permanent taxation also, inconvenient party principles are to be suspended, battles about death duties and so on are to be given up, and there is in fact to be a 'holiday year' in domestic politics. The Government is to get 65 million pounds, the National Liberals are to get a renewed sense of patriotism, the Army is to get its increases, the Agrarians and Clericals are to get their way, and the future is to look after the political and financial consequences. And why, after all, should not the simple process of raiding property be repeated as occasion requires—at any rate, until the Socialists and Radicals have obtained a majority in the Reichstag and can apply the principle in a very different way? Perhaps one reason why the National Liberal capitalists are not ill-pleased is that they are exporting capital. According to the financial correspondence of the "Cologne Gazette" extraordinary sums have been flowing away recently to Switzerland and the same fact is noted in a petition to the Imperial Chancellor from the Chamber of Commerce at Freiburge. The petitioners say that the withdrawals from German banks are due to the apparent intention of the Government to compel private banks to disclose the accounts of their customers. It is argued that money is leaving the country because the capitalists dislike the control, and not because they are thinking false declarations.

THE "LEVY" AND PUBLIC OPINION.

The Imperial Chancellor said [redacted] idea of an Imperial levy for [redacted] been well received. Its [redacted] been variously ascribed [redacted] Quatorze, the Socialist [redacted] David, and Secretary [redacted] Imperial Treasury H[redacted] favoured the claims o[redacted] maintained that his [redacted] extraordinarily happy one. ("Hear, hear, the Right.) No criticism could diminish the greatness of the impression made throughout the Fatherland by the fact that the widest circles of the people were willing and ready to undertake extraordinary sacrifices for German armaments. He concluded:—

I think that I shall have the approval of the whole House, including the Socialists, when I say that no people would suffer so much as we Germans from a process of softening and devotion to purely material interests. We must remain hard, and must be able to defend ourselves. The two great treasures which we desire to obtain by the Army Bill are the strength of the Fatherland, and peace. Treasures so precious are not to be had for nothing, and sacrifices must be made for them. The echo which our appeal to the self-sacrifice of the German people has found strengthens me in the conviction that Germany is in no danger of going under in prosperity and luxury but that she is ready to make sacrifices for her strength and for peace. Vote, gentlemen, the supplies which we ask of you. They will be well invested. (Loud cheers on the Right.)

FOREIGN CABLE REPORTS.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.
Via Faroe Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect	Via Brest Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Jable Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 4th May.

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Ahwaz, Mohammerah, Schouschtar, and Disful should bear instructions "Post Bushire" till further notice (15-5-12).

Telegrams for Hankow can only be accepted at sender's risk (27-5-12).

Telegrams for Turkey must be in plain language. Telegrams in secret language are not accepted (3-12-12).

All communication with southern places Phillipines interrupted (18-5-12).

Greek administration notify correspondence with Chio, Tenedos, Salonika, Lemnos, Florina, Kosana, Vodena, Servia, Klasona has re-opened via Eastern.

Bulgarian administration notify opening to International Service following places Prievich, Gnailane, Gostiva, Kosouska, Kratova, Kitchsko, Vines (Kocprulu), Bacchkron, Sotolia (Monastir). Before for above-mentioned places same as for Europe (24-5-12).

Montenegrin Telegraph Office opened at Scutari (28-4-13).

Telegrams for Reunion are accepted, without any restrictions (17-5-13).

Owing to violent storms telegrams for offices in Morocco are subject to great delay (1-4-13).

Telegrams for all places in States of Coluila, Chihuhua, Morelos, Sinola, Somora in Mexico are accepted at sender's risk (1-4-13).

Telegrams for Buenos Ayres in argentine Republic intended to be transmitted by cable to destination should be marked via Madeira (2-5-13).

Communication between Mexican States of Chihuhua and Somora interrupted (3-5-13).

HONGKONG BANK.

OPENING OF NEW OFFICES IN BOMBAY.

A number of European and Indian gentlemen, representing the mercantile and banking community of Bombay, responded to the invitation of Mr. C. H. Wilson, Agent of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Bombay, and were present on Saturday afternoon, at the opening ceremony of the new offices of the Bank, in Churchgate Street.

Mr. Wilson received the guests at the head of the stairs on the first floor, where chairs and sofas were arranged, and refreshments were served for them. A model of the building of the Bank in almond toffy made by the caterers (Mongini Brothers) was placed on a table in the centre of the room.

Sir Sassoon J. David proposed the toast of "the Bank" and wished further success and prosperity to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Sir Sassoon said that it gave him great pleasure to call upon one and all present to drink to the success of the Bank in its new home. As an old customer and very old constituent of the Bank he felt proud to propose that toast. He had known the Bank for many years, and before they opened their branch in Bombay the little business they had was put through by the well-known Parsi firm of B. and A. Hormasji, which was now unfortunately defunct. Since the opening of a branch in Bombay the business had considerably increased, so much so, that he ventured to say that there was hardly to be found a mercantile firm, a private trader or business man of standing in the East, as well as in Europe who had not got the name of the Hongkong Bank in his books. He believed it was to a very great extent due to the very wise way in which the management chose and selected their agents for their branches in different parts of the world that the Bank was working so successfully. They picked out men of high training, great business capacity, tact and ability, men who knew very well how to treat their constituents with consideration.

He was sure they would all agree with him that their present Agent, Mr. Wilson, was possessed of all those qualities, which had not only made the business successful but had also made him extremely popular amongst the mercantile community and Bombay society. They must congratulate him upon those qualities and also upon being able to house the Bank in such a magnificent building, well equipped for banking purposes. It added one more to the architectural ornaments of this city.

The toast was drunk amid cheers, and the Agent replied to it.

THE AGENT'S REPLY.

Mr. Wilson, replying to the toast, said: "On behalf of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, I beg to tender my warm thanks for the sentiments so kindly expressed by Sir Sassoon David, and so cordially responded to by all present.

It has long been a reproach to us that we h[illegible] no habitation worthy either of [illegible]self, or of the place which its [illegible]s privileged to fill in the [illegible] of Bombay.

[illegible]ve hi[illegible]n I hope you will consider the Bank it[illegible]h is at last removed, local branch [illegible]annot even now vie commercial life [illegible] the palatial edifices

Well, gentleme[illegible]t least built ourselves a temple not altogether unworthy of the deity at whose shrine most of us—either by choice or compulsion—are such ardent worshippers, and no small credit for this result is due to our capable architects, Messrs. Chambers and Fritchley who chiefly in the person of Mr. Fritchley have spared no pains to meet the Bank's requirements and make the best of the material placed at their disposal.

I take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of their services, and tendering them my hearty thanks.

The Bank has now been established in Bombay since 1869, and amongst our constituents present here to-day. I am glad to welcome a member representing individuals on firms with whom we have been connected almost from the commencement. With others our connection is of much more recent date; but I think I may safely say that with one and all our relations have always been characterized by mutual satisfaction and good-will, and I feel sure that the ties thus woven will tend to strengthen and become more permanent as time goes on.

We are fortunate in entering upon our new heritage at a time when our great local industries are flourishing and when so far as can be seen at present, there are no signs of a break in the prosperity with which the whole country has grown familiar during the past few years.

Set-backs, of course, there must be from time to time, and perhaps an occasional setback is not altogether to be deplored as constituting a salutary check on the spirit of industrial and financial adventure, not unfrequently begotten of long periods of uninterrupted prosperity, but on the whole, it is difficult to conceive of any material or sustained check in the march of progress which this great city of ours has followed for so long, and seems destined to pursue as fo[illegible]nto the future as our vision is able to penetrate.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I must express my appreciation of your kindness in honoring the occasion with you presence, and I should like to add that it has given me unfeigned pleasure to welcome a gathering so typical of the energy, ability and resourceful initiative which have made Bombay what she is to-day.

THE PREMISES.

The new building occupies a prominent position opposite the Cathedral at the junction of the Churchgate and Cowasji Patel Streets, on the site occupied by the old building which was used by the Bank for many years. The building is a fine specimen of classic style and is in keeping with a prominent position which it occupies in an important part of the city. It has a frontage to Churchgate Street of 75 feet, and a depth from north to south of 102 feet, while the height from the ground floor to the terrace is 55 feet. The building consists of a basement, a ground floor, and two upper storeys, surmounted by a flat terrace roof the total space being about 24,000 square feet. There is an arcade along the whole frontage, with deep verandahs for each of the floors above. The internal arrangements and decoration are in keeping with the handsome appearance of the exterior. On the ground floor is a spacious banking hall, with entrances from both Churchgate Street and Cowasji Patel Street. This hall is ornamented in teak wood, while the ceiling is of plaster of Paris treated in large square panels with decorative central rosettes. The floor is of black and white marble, and the steps at the entrance are also of white marble. On the ground floor are also the Manager's room and the brokers' room. The means of access to the upper floors is a staircase in the north-west corner of the building, on the side next Cowasji Patel Street, while there is also a lift. Each of the upper floors which are to be used for the offices of the Bank, has an area of 5,600 square feet, besides the verandah. In the basement are the strong room, the book room, and the records room, the strong room being of the very latest pattern. The structure of the building is of steel framework filled in with concrete, the floors being of steel girders with stone arches between. Externally, the building is faced with yellow basalt with Porbandar stone dressings, and there are four Corinthian pilasters running up the front and carrying a central pediment. The cost of the whole building is about Rs. 3,25,000.

After spending a couple of hours in pleasant intercourse and inspecting the building, the guests dispersed.

THE HEDJAZ DISASTER.

DETAILS FROM BRITISH CONSUL AT JEDDAH.

The following letter from His Britannic Majesty's Consul at Jeddah, dated the 22nd January, in connection with the mishap to the pilgrims at El-Hamra in the Hedjaz, is published in a Press Note:—

"I have the honour to report that, during the night of January 6th—7th last, a disaster occurred at Hamrah, a halting place three days out from Medina, on the road to Yembo. The information which I have received is conflicting, but the following would appear to be the most trustworthy account of the occurrence. The caravans, one from Yembo, consisting of 150 camels, the other, from Medina, consisting of 400, both accompanied by a certain number of poor pilgrims on foot, Indian and Soudanese, met and camped in a narrow passage between hills. A flood of water rushing down on them suddenly swept over the camp, and it is estimated that at least 800 people were drowned. Of these the great majority were British Indians. The camel drivers, who, it appears to me, were grossly at fault in halting the caravans in a place of ill-repute for the frequency of its floods, and that at a time when heavy rains were known to be falling in the high lands, abandoned the pilgrims, among whom were a large number of women and children, and who did not know in what direction to flee, and made for the surrounding hills with their animals and were saved. A distressing feature of the disaster is the small number of pedestrians accompanying the caravan, which indicates that the victims were mostly well-to-do. It will be very difficult to obtain the names of the majority of the drowned, but I am causing a list to be gradually made out and have requested the local authorities to assist me. The bodies were, I understand, buried, after having been stripped of their valuables by the Bedouins, who must have reaped a rich harvest of gold, as it is known that the pilgrims were some of them carrying large sums of money. The flood appears to have been of a very extensive character, for the villages of Vasta and Budder were, I learn, completely swept away. Both were permanent settlements, not mere pilgrim encampments, and it is said that over 2,000 Bedouins lost their lives. It is reported that the Hedjaz Railway line also suffered considerable damage."

AHMEDNAGAR FAMINE RELIEF.

The Bombay Committee for Ahmednagar Famine Relief, 1913, have received the following further contributions towards their funds:—

Previous total Rs. 50,042-8-9; the Trustees of the late Mr. Odhavjee Luckmidas (third instalment), Rs. 750; through Mr. Keshavjee Ramjee Luckmidas for sinking a pacca well, Rs. 500; the Trustees of the Tilak Riot Relief Fund, Rs. 300; Messrs. John Ormerod and Sons, Ltd., through Mr. H. R. Greaves, Rs. 150; through Mr. Keshavjee Ramjee Luckmidas for providing water, Rs. 150; Mr. Mooljee Mohandas Joshi of Jamnagar, Rs. 101; from the One Anna Fund started by the "Gujarati," the Colaba Land and Mill Co., Ltd., the United Rice Merchants' Association, from the Hindu Dockal Fund, Mombasa, British East Africa, each Rs. 100; the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., Rs. 93 4; the Grant Road Grass Merchants' Association, Rs. 92; through Mr. S. R. Bhate, Mhow, Rs. 68-4; the "Vidiman" Sellers, Upper Duncan Road and Two Tanks, Rs. 60; the Office Staff of Messrs. Govindjee Madhavjee and Co., Rs. 51; students of the Grant Medical College, Rs. 46-1; through Mr. D. D. Kanga, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, Rs. 43; Mr. Bhaskarrao Mehta, Rs. 40; New City of Colaba Mills, Rs. 33-13; Messrs. N. Powell and Co., Rs. 30; Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency, Rs. 29; Mr. Mancherjee Sheriarji, Broach, Rs. 25; through Pandit Shivprasad Devidin Dube, Yeotmal, Mr. D. N. Dady, Mr. Pirozshaw Shapurji Jambusaria, Jambusar, Mr. Balkrishna Budaji Savant, Acharkar, each Rs. 25; Messrs. Benson Cycle and Co. and Mr. K. Nageshrao, Proprietor, Amritanjan Depot, each Rs. 20; through Mr. G. N. Chiplunkar, Rs. 18; Shri Tomatival Hitechu Samaj, Ahmedabad, Rs. 17-8; through Mr. M. A. Rajadhakaysha, Washi, Rs. 16-3; the Empress of India Dairy Co., Messrs. Cursetjee Sorabjee Wachagandhi and Co. (second instalment), and Bai Kurshedbai, widow of the late Lieut.-Col. Kaikhasroo Sorabjee Nariman, each Rs. 15; A Parsee, Rs. 11-8; Middlesex Dairy Co., Bombay, Rs. 11-1; Messrs. Mahasukh Chandulal and Co., Rs. 11; Mr. P. M. Murzban, "Daftar Ashkara" Press, Rs. 10; Messrs. Cory Brothers and Co., Rs. 10-4; Messrs. F. A. Solon and friends, Rs. 10; through Mr. S. L. Wakade, Rs. 8-14; the Persian Milk Supply and Dairy Co., Rs. 8-8; through the Manager, the "Gujarati," Rs. 8; Mr. Eduljee Rustomjee Dadachanjee, Baroda, Rs. 6; The Economic Printing Works, and through Mr. A. A. Mule, each Rs. 5-8; Mr. Vishnu Datta Sharma, Bundi, Mr. Krishnalal L. Desai, Nadiad, Mr. Amratlal Harjivandas, Moulmein, Messrs. Polsons Ltd., Shet Tehelram Girdhardas, and Shet Chhabildas, each Rs. 5; contributions of less than Rs. 5 amounting to Rs. 20-8. Total up-to-date Rs. 53,398-8-9.

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LAW INTELLIGENCE

THE POLICE COURT.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

On Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Sullivan, of the Criminal Investigation Department, prosecuted H. B. Mehta, formerly an accountant in Dr. Masina's Hospital at Clare-road, and now a clerk at Watson's Esplanade Hotel, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 500 belonging to Dr. Dinshaw M. Masina.

Mr. S. B. Kapadia, Pleader, defended the accused.

The complainant, Dr. Dinshaw M. Masina, was assistant surgeon in Dr. Masina's Hospital at the time when the accused was an accountant there. The latter used to look after complainant's money affairs and had done so from the time he first entered the service of the hospital. On the 2nd of January the complainant sent the accused by his nephew, Jal N. Patel, a student, a cheque for Rs. 500 received from Mr. John F. Hill. The nephew was entrusted with a note, instructing the accused to credit it to the complainant's account. These instructions were delivered on the 3rd of January.

On the 26th of last month the complainant examined his pass book and found that the Rs. 500 had not been credited. He therefore wrote to the accused demanding an explanation but received no reply. On the 29th the doctor again wrote and received a very unsatisfactory explanation in reply. On enquiry at the bank it was ascertained that the cheque had been cashed on the 2nd of January.

Jal N. Patel was called to give evidence regarding the delivery of the cheque to the accused.

The accused then said that he cashed the cheque on the 2nd January, and having packed the money in a sweetmeat box, gave it to Jal the next afternoon. He used to send money to the doctor in this manner and Jal never knew what the packets contained.

Jal, on being questioned, denied having received any packet on the 3rd of January.

The magistrate framed charges against the accused for criminal breach of trust and the further hearing was adjourned.

Mr. Kapadia applied for bail for his client, but the magistrate declined to grant it.

A SWINDLER CONVICTED.

Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, sentenced one Shamji Punjabai to four months rigorous imprisonment on a charge of obtaining goods from certain piece-goods merchants by false representations.

Shamji, it appears, opened a shop in Mulji Jetha Market about a month ago, and by representing that he had large business connections with respectable merchants in Bombay, managed to obtain goods on credit from some of the merchants. He told people that he was dispatching the goods to a merchant in Nagpur, but he was discovered to have sold them by auction at Messrs. D'Lal and Co., Auctioneers. The fact was only discovered when the man, after making a small amount of money, closed his shop and went away.

MOTOR PROSECUTIONS.

Before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, at Mazagaon, to-day, Mr. C. F. Williamson appeared to answer a summons taken out against him by Sergeant Bedbrook, charging him with exceeding the speed limit on his motor-cycle. Mr. Bedbrook stated that on the 26th March, Mr. Williamson was riding his motor-cycle along Hornby Villard at the rate of almost twenty-six miles an hour. Mr. Williamson denied the charge, but was fined Rs. 15.

Mr. Williams, manager of the American Automobile Company then appeared to answer a similar charge regarding a motor-car. The allegation against him was that he drove a motor-car on the 26th March along Hornby Villard at the rate of thirty-one miles an hour.

Mr. Williams said that he was giving a native chief, an intending buyer of the car, a trial run at the time, and to show him the speed capacity of the car he had exceeded the speed limit. He was fined Rs. 25.

Mr. E. Smith, a storekeeper of the same company, was then charged with rash and negligent driving on the 25th March.

The car came up Hughes-road at a speed of twenty-five miles an hour and the sergeant had to jump out of its way at the corner of Cumballa Hill-road.

Mr Smith said he was showing a native chief how fast the car would climb up a hill. The court fined him Rs. 35.

THEFT OF A DESPATCH BOX.

Mr. A. J. Gelleson, Sub-Engineer, P. W. D., residing at Colaba, reported yesterday to the police that his servant Soma Tukaram had absconded, taking with him a despatch box containing Rs. 510 in currency notes and cash and other articles. The despatch box was found burst open in the compound of Mazagaon Castle last evening, minus the money. Soma is being sought for.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. P. B. CADELL, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 5th May, 1913.

289. Appointment.—During the absence of Sergt.-Major A. A. Wale on leave, Cr. Sergt. Instructor T. C. Buckley will officiate as Sergt-Major.

2-0. Leave.—Leave of absence is granted to the undermentioned Volunteers:—

No. 6381 Vol. W. Dunkerley, "G" Coy from 18th May to 30th November, 1913.

No. 7429 Vol T. C. Ormiston-Chant "G" Coy. from 30th April to 8th May 1913, inclusive.

291. Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "I" Company:—

No. 7470, Cadet C. J. F. Relley.

No. 7471 Cadet A. F. X. Miranda.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Capt.,
Offg. Adjutant, B.V.R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 5th May, 1913.

118. Arms return of—Members in possession of Arms, and Accoutrements are requested to return them to Head-quarters early as possible.

124. Prizes—Members who have any prizes due to them, are requested to apply for same at Head-quarters between the hours of 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.

(Sd.) A. D. CURTIS, Lieut. R. G. A.,
Offg. Adjt., B. V. A.

NOTICE.

A series of whist drives will be held during May at the Regimental.

Institute on the following dates:—

Thursday, May 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th.

Commencing at 9 30 p.m.

The charge for each whist drive will be As. 8 per head.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, May 3.

Rain has fallen in Assam, Central Burma and the southern half of the Peninsula. The chief amounts are:—Dibrugarh, three inches; Cherrapunji and Silchar, two; Mandalay, a half and Mangalore, one and a half.

High temperatures continue in the North-east of India, but over the rest of the country temperatures are either normal or somewhat lower than usual. Air over the North-west of India and in Rajputana, and west of the Punjab is exeptionally dry. The wet bulb temperatures are between 28 and 35 degrees below to those of the dry bulb.

Forecast:—Dry weather except in Assam and south of the Peninsula.

SIMLA, May 4.

Rain has occurred in Assam and on Tenasserim coast and a few thunderstorms are reported from south of the Peninsula. The area of abnormally high temperature in North-east India has contracted largely and is not almost limited to Bengal. The exceedingly dry conditions of air continue, but they are somewhat less marked today.

Forecast:—No large change.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 3rd May, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect in the north Punjab. Night temperature is below the average at Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is generally drier than usual. Temperature is normal except for a defect in the minimum at Mainpuri.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Maximum temperature is in excess at Bhuj, Deesa, and Bhavnagar Para. The minimum is in defect at Deesa and Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Hight temperature has fallen and is now below the average at Jubbulpore and Hoshangabad.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Cloud has increased and skies have become moderately clouded in the south Bombay Deccan and south Hyderabad. Humidity is in excess at Poona and Aurangabad and normal or in defect elsewhere. Day temperature is above the average at Ahmednagar, Nizamabad and Bijapur.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been fairly general during thunderstorms on the Malabar coast. The noteworthy fall being 1·61" at Mangalore. Cloud has increased in the southern half of the Peninsula. Light thundershowers are also reported from the north Madras Deccan.

Isolated thunderstorms are likely in the south Bombay Deccan, Mysore and on the Malabar coast.

Appended is Saturday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st Nov. to date.
Bushire (1st)	96·8	79·5	...	6·29
Jask ...	89·8	72·3	...	4·18
Muskat (1st)	95·8	80·1	...	5·50
Multan	103·3	69·5	...	1·11
Rawalpindi	92·9	58·8	...	5·11
Lahore	105·4	66·2	...	3·33
Sirsa ...	...	...	...	...
Ambala	...	...	...	...
Delhi	102·5	74·8	...	2·37
Agra ...	104·5	75·5	...	2·50
Mainpuri	105·8	71·6	...	1·84
Jhansi	109·0	?	...	2·03
Cawnpore	105·2	78·9	...	4·83
Allahabad	107·6	73·0	...	4·39
Jacobabad	105·3	71·3	...	0·44
Karachi	95·0	77·0	...	1·27
Ajmer	103·6	76·2	...	0·33
Jaipur	104·7	69·1	...	0·47
Kotah	106·6	81·6	...	0·56
Bhuj...	109·5	75·0	...	0·00
Dwarka	87·3	79·7	...	0·40
Verawal	84·3	75·2	...	0·03
Rajkot	107·1	68·8	...	0·48
Bhavnagar Para.	108·0	78·8	...	0·03
Surat	103·4	78·1	...	0·34
Ahmedabad	111·6	69·4	...	0·44
Deesa	111·3	69·4	...	0·44
Neemuch	104·4	71·5	...	0·76
Indore	105·1	71·6	...	3·74
Jubbulpore	105·8	68·8	...	7·43
Sangor	...	...	...	...
Hoshangabad	108·1	72·4	...	3·94
Khandwa	109·2	77·1	...	4·30
Akola	111·2	78·5	...	1·65
Amraoti	111·8	82·3	...	0·32
Nagpur	111·6	77·8	...	1·22
Chanda	111·5	83·0	...	6·24
Raipur	109·7	82·7	...	3·50
Bombay	91·0	81·0	...	3·62
Ratnagiri	90·3	80·4	...	10·70
Mormugao	93·0	81·7	...	3·25
Karwar	90·2	80·5	...	3·24
Malegaon	108·4	75·1	...	5·07
Ahmednagar	107·1	75·5	...	1·18
Poona	104·0	74·3	...	3·44
Sholapur	109·3	80·1	...	1·01
Bijapur	108·2	71·3	...	2·39
Belgaum	98·3	69·0	...	2·53
Aurangabad	105·9	80·7	...	1·15
Nizamabad (Indur)	111·4	82·7	...	3·34
Hyderabad	107·3	79·2	...	1·90
Mangalore	93·8	71·3	1·61	5·61
Calicut	92·8	80·1	...	4·02
Cochin	92·7	78·7	0·10	8·89
Colombo	87·0	75·5	0·08	58·74
Masulipatam	97·3	82·2	...	2·27
Bellary	109·0	75·0	0·29	4·11
Cuddapah	109·5	82·0	...	10·12
Madras	96·0	80·5	...	11·99
Bangalore	95·8	69·8	...	3·18
Coimbatore	99·9	73·8	...	14·34
Trichinopoly	100·6	80·8	...	6·27
Negapatam	97·2	81·7	...	27·17

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m. (Standard Time) on the 3rd May, 1913, was 30·022 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or Aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m (Standard Time), the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

CURRENT EASTERN NEWS.

Sir William Meyer will probably arrive in India to take up the post of Finance Member about the end of June.

The Raja Saheb of Dhrangadhra gave a garden party the other day to celebrate the birth of a son to the Dewan Sahib.

The weather in Kathiawar has been very trying lately and a severe dust-storm is reported to have occurred on the Kundla side.

China is to have a new alphabet. As the present Chinese alphabet consist of 8,000 characters, the change is going to be one of the most remarkable in the history of letters, for the new alphabet will contain only forty-two characters.

There was a large gathering of salt merchants, traders and government servants at Thana, a few days ago, to wish "bon voyage" to Mr. J. Boyd, Preventive Officer, Thana, on the eve of his departure to England on leave. An address was read by Mr. J. R. Dalvi.

The Government of India, like the Government of Bombay, have rejected the petition of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce against the decision of the Karachi Port Trust to impose a double storage charge on sugar, in cut and torn bags, handled by the Port Trust.

A serious railway accident occurred on the 26th instant on the Anuradhapura line at Ratmale, three miles on the Colombo side of Anuradhapura. The accident was due to the derailment of a wagon of the 7 up train. One man was killed outright and about 10 injured. The latter were taken to the hospital in motor 'buses. All the first and second-class passengers escaped.

In view of the Calcutta Turf Club's severance from the Rangoon Race Committee, the latter has formed itself for the present into an Advisory Committee composed of Captain Stevenson and five other members, who will draw up a scheme to be considered at a general meeting called for next week. A club to be entitled the Burma or Rangoon Turf Club will be inaugurated for the control of racing in Burma.

Captain Peri, chief of the radio-telegraphic service in Indo-China, has arrived in France. In order to test the new station at Hanoi, which is provided with an alternator of the Bethenod type, Captain Peri had fitted up a receiving station on board the boat on which he was travelling, and despite the chain of mountains which cut him off from Hanoi, he succeeded in receiving messages at a distance of 2,500 miles. He also succeeded in receiving messages from the Eiffel Tower just after leaving the harbour of Dijibutil, at a distance of 3,750 miles.

In the preface to the ninth edition of his Tourist's Guide to Kashmir, Ladak and Skardo, published at the "Civil and Military Gazette" Press, Lahore, Dr. Arthur Neve has some interesting notes upon recent developments in Kashmir. He says that rice, the staple-food of the people, is now very cheap, that there is plenty of work, and that the country is prosperous. With regard to the important electric power scheme which was recently inaugurated at Mohora, he observes that, owing to political conditions, its commercial value appears limited. What those conditions are he does not tell us. This edition of Dr. Neve's guide book has, like its predecessors, been brought thoroughly up to date.

The state of Kurdistan, it is reported, is growing rapidly worse. In the Bitlis and Diarbekr region the Kurdish Chiefs and their armed followers are defying the local authorities, who are powerless, owing to the lack of sufficient military force. The Kurd leaders have given their followers the "mot d'ordre" to abstain from all attacks upon Christians. A further extension of the Kurdish movement is apprehended in the province of Van, where the notorious Abdurrezak Bedr Khan Bey, who shared in the famous feud, which terminated in the murder of Redvan Pasha and the fall of the Bed Khan House, is reported to be carrying on an active anti-committee propaganda with the aid of Sheikh Taha, a powerful Chief and to have summoned numerous bands of Persian Kurds to his aid. Abdulkader Effendi, a noted Kurdish ecclesiastic and senator, who carried on a private correspondence with Sheikh Taha last year, has been requested by the Turkish Government to proceed to Kurdistan to tranquilise the Kurds, but he seems to have demurred on the ground that he must first undertake a journey to the holy places of Islam.

A correspondent writes:—In the April number of the "Indian Medical Gazette," Dr. F. Roux, a former surgeon of the French Navy, writes on the efficacy of arsenic in the treatment of Kala Azar. He points out the similarity in the symptoms of Kala Azar and chronic malaria, and concludes that a treatment, which is often successful in chronic malaria, may be equally efficacious in Kala Azar. The writer himself, in a recently published work, which was favourably noticed by so eminent an authority, as Sir Patrick Manson, pointed out that the only remedy which appeared to have any chance of successful chronic malaria was arsenic. Dr. Roux continues:—"But it was found that to be efficacious this remedy should be administered in doses of at least one centigramme per day. Such a dose, however, was often ill-supported by the patient, obliging the physician to suspend the use of arsenic." After numerous experiments, recourse was had in the treatment of chronic malaria to "Ramalline," a French remedy," containing arsenic in the form of a compound of mineral and organic salts of arsenic. Each pill contains 1·25 milligramme of arsenical salts, so that by giving a patient eight pills a day at regular intervals, he is made to absorb about 1 centigramme of asenic, i.e., the efficacious dose. Acting on the symptomatic analogy between chronic malaria and Kala Azar, test cases were selected at the Chandernagore Hospital under Drs. Cheinel and Arol, and the patients treated with "Ramalline." So far only five cases have been treated; but the results have been very favourable. We are not aware at present of any trustworthy remedy for Kala Azar; and seeing the results obtained from "Ramalline" at the Chandernagore Hospital, there seems every reason for giving the new French remedy a trial in Madras. A series of carefully conducted experiments might well be started with a view to thoroughly test its efficacy.

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A PATENT FOOD CONTAINING STARCH FLOUR OR MALT FROM WHICH BABY WILL POSSIBLY SUFFER FROM INDIGESTION, STARVATION AND RICKETS, OR
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THE FOOD THAT BUILDS BONNIE BABIES
The New Zealand dairy product, in which cow's milk is dried, after having been enriched with extra cream and milk sugar to bring it up to the standard of healthy mother's milk. It has the great merit of being germ-free and not creating the hard curd of unmodified cow's milk, and is the only food containing the full quota of fat.
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THE PUTUMAYO ATROCITIES.

MR. HARDENBURG'S EVIDENCE.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons which is inquiring into the responsibility, if any, of the British directors of the Peruvian Amazon Company in respect of the Putumayo atrocities, continued its investigations on April 15 and 16.

Mr. Hardenburg, giving evidence, described himself as an American citizen, and the author of the book on the state of things in the Putumayo.

The Chairman.—We know the story of how you came to England, with knowledge of atrocities committed in the Putumayo. You come from Canada, and you wish to meet certain charges which, in the course of this inquiry, have been made against you? —That is my purpose.

You understand, I think, that we are in no sense a Court to try anything of that kind?—Yes I understand; but I wish to give my version.

The witness then answered a number of questions as to his inquiries which resulted in the revelation of the atrocities, and handed to the chairman the depositions he had obtained concerning the ill-treatment of the Indians.

When you got these depositions did you go to the office of the company and make any offer to surrender them for money.—No.

Have you ever been arrested or charged in Court for forgery or blackmailing?—No, never to my knowledge. I have never been legally charged. There may have been a charge after I left Iquitos.

You left Iquitos in 1909 and travelled to Manaos?—Yes.

There you were alleged to have done something with a bill or draft; will you tell us what actually took place?

The witness.—In Iquitos, I became acquainted with a man, named Muriedas, who was known to have had an estate in the neighbourhood. Muriedas told me that in payment for the estate he had received from Bazan a draft for £830. He asked me if I would advance him a little money until he could have the draft discounted at Manaos, where there were more favourable rates. I advanced him £20 and paid his fare to Manaos. At Manaos, he was taken ill at the hotel, and was, for several days unable to leave his room. The day before the steamer was to leave and by wish he was to travel, I told Muriedas, that I should like to have the return of the £20. After that I had occasion to go out on business, and on my return I found that Muriedas had put over the signature of Bazan on the back of the draft "Pay to W. E. Hardenburg." It had previously been endorsed by Bazan in blank. Muriedas said:—"I have decided to trust you to cash this. When you get it cashed, come back, and I will pay you the £20." I went out to get the draft cashed, and on receiving the money endorsed it on the back, and took the money back to the hotel. I paid Muriedas the money, and he gave me the equivalent of the £20 I have lent him.

FORGERY DENIED.

The Chairman (putting a document before the witness).—Is that the bill?—It looks like it. I only had it in my hands for ten or fifteen minutes.

Is it your signature?—Yes, I believe it is.

It is Muriedas's writing on the draft?—I believe it is. "Pay to the order of W. E. Hardenburg for value received Iquitos, June 8, 1909." Yes, I believe those words are in the writing of Muriedas. He put that on after I had spoken to him about paying back the £20.

Is the signature, "Estanislao Bazan" in the writing of Muriedas?—I do not know.

Is it like his handwriting?—It resembles it.

The actual signature "Estanislao Bazan" looks to me extremely unlike your handwriting?—Oh, yes, it is very unlike.

Surely there is no resemblance?—None.

EVIDENCE OF CAPTAIN WHIFFEN

Captain Whiffen occupied the witness chair during the remainder of the day's sitting.

Mr. Vesey Knox, K.C. who appeared for Captain Whiffen, examined the witness.

Captain Whiffen said that in 1908 and 1909, he made an extensive exploration through the Amazon district. Owing to a hunting accident having re-opened wounds which he had received during the war in South Africa, he was away from his military duties for some four years, and was on half-pay. At present he was dependent on his Army pay and a voluntary allowance of from £1,000 to £1,200 a year from his father, who was a man of means and with whom he was on excellent terms. The witness left England, for South America, in April, 1908, and returned at the beginning of August, 1909, having spent about 12 months in the Amazon. He made geographical observations, from which he had constructed maps of the district. He took also a number of ethnographical and geographical observations, as well as commercial observations regarding the producing powers of the country.

Did you yourself witness the commission of any atrocities?—Only one. That was a case of a girl being cruelly beaten. I had her cut down, and as far as I could see there was no permanent injury to her. Her arms were tied behind her, and by a rope attached to the wristrope she was slung up to the rafters and then beaten. That was in a section called Abyssinia.

You had been a considerable time in the country before you had even heard of the cruelties that had taken place?—It was only during my second tour that I really came to the conclusion that these horrible atrocities had occurred. It must be understood that wherever I went in the company's territories an influential official of the company was sent with me in order to hide all such atrocities as had or were taking place. When I got to a section the stocks were hidden and the prisoners liberated, and it was not until my second visit when I found the stocks hidden in the bush and the prisoners hidden there under a strong guard that I recognized the true facts of the case.

Describing a meeting with Senor Arana at Manaos, Captain Whiffen said that Senor Arana went on board the river steamer and asked the witness to his house. He went that afternoon, and was with him for the greater part of two days. He also met Mr. de Castro, the Consul-General of Brazil, there. The subject discussed was the atrocities that had taken place. Senor Arana seemed horrified at the idea, but appeared to accept his word, and promised immediately to make a clean sweep of those concerned in them.

PAYMENT SUGGESTED FOR RESEARCH WORK.

The witness added that Rey de Castro, as far as he could remember, first raised the question of his travels. He was very much interested in the notes which the witness showed him. He said he had read Rubuchon's book on the subject and would like to have the witness's views. Arana or M. Castro suggested that if he handed the notes to de Castro he should possibly be able to get some return from the Peruvian Government for the expense which he had incurred in that country. Asked whether this suggestion was made in reply to any request from himself, the witness said that the whole subject was brought up by the others. It was, he thought, suggested by de Castro, and actually brought up by Arana.

Was it you or they who suggested the idea of payment for a report being made for the Peruvian Government?—The idea came, as far as I can remember, from Arana. It never came from me at all. I had no idea of any such payment.

A MIDNIGHT INCIDENT IN LONDON.

On October 4, at his invitation, Arana dined with him at the Cafe Royal. He then told Arana that he had received (on his return to England) a request from the Foreign Office for a report on the state of the Putumayo district, and that he intended to re-write the report which he had already drafted for Mr. De Cazes and send it to the Foreign Office. Arana said, "Are you bound to do it?" and he replied, "Yes, I have no option." No more was said on the subject. Then they went to a place of amusement and finished up at a club. He was afraid they had a considerable amount of wine and other drink during the evening. He thought they drank champagne all the evening. He was not drunk but the next morning his recollection of what happened after he had taken all that drink was not too clear. To the best of his recollection Arana began to talk at the Motor Club about the witness's report to the Peruvian Government, which he promised to put through and for which the witness was to be paid. That was about midnight. The witness proceeded.

We talked for some time, and then he asked what I would require for the report in question. I told him that my expense had been some £1,400, and that I should be willing to accept some such sum for it. He asked me to write it down. I started writing in English, and he asked me to write in Spanish. I wrote down something. I am a very poor Spanish scholar and can only speak a very few words, and as a matter of fact most of the time I was speaking in French. I wrote down certain words. The document, I think, has since been produced. He was dictating to me—suggesting to me words that were required. He wanted this for the purpose of approaching the Peruvian Government, he said. I simply wrote down words said to me by Arana.

Did anything occur to you after you had written it?—Arana asked me for the paper. I was not very clear at the time. I suddenly got suspicious, and instead of handing him the paper I tore it up. I thought he had laid some trap for me.

What did you do with the paper after you had torn it up?—I do not know where I threw it, whether it was on the floor or on the table, or in a waste-paper basket. I never gave it to Arana.

A document formed of small pieces put together was produced, and Captain Whiffen said that it appeared to be in his handwriting, although one or two letters were not in the form in which he usually wrote.

"£1,000 AS COMPENSATION."

The Chairman, remarking that the writing appeared more irregular than Captain Whiffen's ordinary writing, read a translation of the document as follows:—"I have, as you know, information that I can give to the Government as I told you. . . . I will receive my expenses in the Putumayo, &c., in 1908-9. I am going to say that I have not seen any irregularities. My expenses were £1,400, but I will be agreeable and will receive £1,000 as compensation—nothing less."

The witness added:—"I state absolutely and emphatically that never have I suggested by one word to Arana at any time or place that I would take money for the suppression of my report to the Foreign Office or that to Mr. De Cazes. I want to make this absolutely plain. I definitely deny that anything of the sort has ever occurred to me. In due course I made my report to the Foreign Office."

You knew in March, 1910, that Arana had made this charge against you. Why did you not take action against him?—I consulted my solicitors and tried in various ways for some months to get proof of publication. I issued a writ against Arana and found then that he had cleared out of the country.

DEFENCE OF SENOR ARANA.

A short sitting of the Committee on Wednesday was occupied by a speech by Mr Douglas Hogg, counsel for Senor Arana, on the evidence already given, so far as it affects his client. He argued that there was no evidence that Senor Arana knew of the atrocities, but there was evidence to the contrary. He would, not discuss the question of the charge of forgery in relation to Mr. Hardenburg beyond saying that with Senor Arana there was ground for suspicion. He did not in the least suggest guilt; but it was very natural for Senor Arana to say when he heard of Mr. Hardenburg's attacks in "Truth" that his word could not be accepted. With regard to Captain Whiffen's statement, he said that probability was on the side of the story told by his client. There was no sufficient evidence to show that Senor Arana was guilty of any complicity in the atrocities.

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	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated)	Total Earnings
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 235000	Rs. 370000	Rs. 7000	Rs 612000
Or per mile of Ry ...	129	202	4	335
For previous 2 weeks of last year...	416000	525000	12000	952000
Total for 3 weeks.....	651000	895000	19000	1565000
Comparison. Total for cor. week of previous year	235907	419040	7490	662437
Per mile of Ry do...	129	229	4	362
Total to cor. date do...	599508	1121453	20330	1741288

Decrease for the week.....Rs. 50,437
Do. to date ....., 1,76,288

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SAND-TRAVEL NEAR MADRAS.

PROBLEMS CONNECTED WITH THE HARBOUR.

Various aspects of "Coastal Sand-Travel near Madras Harbour" were discussed on April 15 in a paper by Sir F. J. E. Spring, chief engineer to the Madras Port Trust, read before the Institution of Civil Engineers.

He stated that the broad facts were that a triangular area of sand, about 260 acres in extent, had formed since the harbour was begun in 1877, with a base of about 9,000 feet, extending southward from the south breakwater to the mouth of the river Couum, and with a side along the breakwater, of about 2,000 feet. But this was not the whole of the accretion, for, south of the mouth of the Couum and as far as the Adyar river, about 114 acres more had accreted in a more or less parallel strip all along the shore. Simultaneously with the formation of this 374 acres of accretion, there had been a corresponding erosion of the shore for a length of more than three miles north of the harbour. The erosion, however, had been checked, at the place where land was valuable, by revetting the shore with loose stone, for a distance of about one and three-quarter mile, at the rate of 200 or 300 cubic feet per lineal foot. Beyond this revetment the land liable to be eroded was scarcely worth the cost of revetment.

He drew attention to the stretch of coast extending to three or four miles north and south of Madras Harbour as it was thirty-three years ago, when it was devoid of any obstruction likely to stop the up-and-down travel of the sand fringe. The sand caught in a trap south of the southern arm of the harbour had now been measured for just one-third of a century, with the rather formidable result that the accretion had averaged nearly 20,000,000 cubic feet, or 1,000,000 tons a year. In other words, in order to neutralise the flow of sand, a 1,000-ton dredger, making four trips a day to sea, would have to work for 250 days in the year. That, broadly speaking, was the result of the thirty-three years of observation, and full account of it must be taken in all future schemes for financing Madras Harbour development.

When the southward-trending 400 miles were examined, though several rivers of considerable magnitude flowed into the sea, no such delta-forming tendency was found, until the Cauvery was reached, which debouched into the sea through several true delta-forming mouths. The author suggested that Ceylon sheltered the mouths of the Cauvery, and so allowed of delta-formation there, while the intermediate stretch of coast between the Cauvery and the Kistna deltas, in which nearly midway stood Madras, showed no deltas, owing to its being fully exposed to transverse monsoon-wave influence. Here there was a ribbon of sand—doubtless the produce of the rivers—washed up and down the coast by the alternating seasonal waves already described. Situated as it was on the stretch of coast affected by this north-and-south-moving sand ribbon, Madras Harbour was influenced by its alternating seasonal travel, and acted as a dam or trap to catch the passing sand.

The existence of deltas on the north-east trending section, combined with their absence from the southward-trending section of the coast, until the shelter of Ceylon was reached, gave rise to the theory that if the prevailing, or resultant, seasonal waves broke in on a line of coast at right angles, there would be no seasonal movement of the sand cast out from the rivers, which would merely be dispersed, or, if other conditions were favourable, would form deltas; whereas if the seasonal waves broke obliquely there would be sand-travel. He ventured to put forward tentatively the theory that when a line of coast was so orientated that the seasonal waves of greatest force and duration rolled in on it at right angles, there would be, in a general way, but little continuous driving of its river-sands sideways, therefore full liberty to the rivers to form deltas; whereas, when a line of coast was so orientated that during their worst and longest spells the waves broke in on it obliquely, the tendency would be for growing deltas to be washed away to one side or the other of the river mouths. Doubtless this theory was far too broad and general to be applicable universally, or even approximately.

An important factor in the question of sand-movement which, so far as the author was aware, had not even been hinted at by any of the engineers who had treated of that question, was the combined influence of the hot tropical sun and of the prevailing winds on the wet sand cast up near the high-water line by the surface waves that broke along the coast. In temperate climates, and on coasts where the sand was coarse and heavy, the sun had much less chance than in a tropical climate of rendering the recently thrown-up sand capable of being blown inland by the wind before it was wetted by the next tide. The accretion of sand was found to run from one foot to three feet above high-tide level, and this was not to be accounted for by any wave-action. What happened was that the falling tide left behind it wet sand, which was dried with extraordinary rapidity by the blazing sun, and thereby was rendered capable of being carried inland to a higher level by the afternoon inshore breeze. In Madras, the sun and wind-action in question were responsible for raising the accretion to a useful height well above high water, and about 110,000,000 cubic feet of the accretion, or about one-sixth of the whole, was above high-water level.

Experience showed that in view of the local price of coal and of skilled labour, the maintenance of a dredger capable of handling anything like the 1,000,000 tons a year of sand mentioned, would cost £6,000 or £7,000 annually—an expenditure equivalent to a rate 1.6d. per ton of sand. But the same money would avail, if spent on a breakwater, to lengthen the present south harbour-arm at an annual rate of progress more than adequate to keep pace with and to stave off the enveloping action of the advancing sand. The problem that would present itself later on for solution to the harbour engineer of the future at Madras was which of these two expedients was preferable. The author believed that the latter method was by far the better way of dealing with the northward moving sand in view of the practical certainty that forty or fifty years hence, an outside harbour would be needed for ships of deeper draught than those now trading with the port. This was the consideration which had influenced him in the advice which he had felt it incumbent on him to offer to the Port Authority and to the Government of Madras on the subject of present and future engineering and finance.

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SCIENCE NOTES.

TRIC WELDING.

a discussion in a recent paper on istance Welding" the remarkably amount of energy required to weld wire was brought out. A weld between ir of 5 32-inch rods takes 2) watt tes, which means that 3,000 welds of kind could be made with the expendi- of one kilowatt hour of electrical y. However, the amount of energy lly increases with the diameter of the welded. 5-16-inch rods requiring 2,000 res, about nine times as much energy as one half that diameter. This increase e to the incressed contact area and also he rapid cooling through the jaws ing the rods.

AIN SCOTT'S TELEPHONE EQUIPMENT.

n English paper gives an interesting trated account of the telephone service was provided to connect five stations he British Antarctic Expedition, that the living quarters with the four instru- nt and observing stations. In order to e weight, a matter of such prime impor- e in the transportation of supplies by r explorers, the line wire employed was e hard drawn aluminium. About 75 es of this wire was carried and the lines meeting the stations were metallic uits of this bare wire laid about six apart on the dry snow which, as is well wn, is an excellent insulator. The low nperature precluded the employment of ividual batteries at the stations, and a -volt "common battery" was used.

RMARINE CABLE WORKING.

A new and very simple system of sub- rine cable working the invention of a itish telegraph engineer is announced. By ersing the current for each successive nal the distinctness of the signals is so creased that the siphon recorder, hitherto e receiving instrument "par excellence for" ble working bids fair to be eliminated. the new system two successive dots, for ample, are signaled by two currents of posite polarity. It is stated that the ordi- y Morse code can be used and a land line be joined up with a cable and a message t by an ordinary telegraph key. Al- ough it does not appear that the speed signaling is increased by the new me- d, the elimination of re-transmission at junctions of land lines with cables der certain conditions which will doubt- appear when the invention has been d out) is in itself an important im- vement in telegraph engineering.

W ELECTRIC TANNING PROCESS.

A New Electric Tanning Process, invent- by the Swedish scientist Dr. A. Groth d applied on a practical scale in an glish works, is attracting much attention, d it is stated that one of the prominent ctrical firms is soon to take it up for mmercial use. With this method, the des are put in special vats along with tal conductors, so as to carry out an ctrolytic action, and this will tan the des in much less time than usual, for stance, six weeks as compared to several onths. Leather of better quality is pro- ced in [redacted]y, and the method gives a anning. The details of t as yet made public. evices in the shape of tors, also safety appara- fect and solid make the process e method are n and in the present rious electrical d aster two persons gulators and indica take care of the r. for overl current anything go wrong in one the vats, electric bell or lamp signals e warning at once. The plant keeps nning day and night.

APTAIN SCOTT'S JOURNAL

According to the London "Times" Lady, cott has telegraphed from New Zealand hat her husband's journal is in her posses- on, excecellent and complete. The hole will be published short in book form nd parts will apper in an English maga- ine.

HILATELIC LIBRARY.

The Philatelic Library of the late Lord Crawford, the most comprehensive collecti n f books and pamphlets on postage-stamp collecting that has ever been brought to- gether, or is ever likely to be, has become, by his bequest, the property of the British nation, and will doubtless be place in the British Museum. Mr. Baron's catalogue of it recently published. is a large quarto volume of over 450 double-column pages, and its compilation extended over several years.

VENUS.

The Brilliancy of Venus in the evening sky during the early months of this year has led to the usual crop of wild rumors as to what the "strange light" could be. In England it has been mistaken for a German military airship; while the newspapers of southwestern Russia have been reporting nightly visits from an Austrian spy in an aeroplane. It may be recalled says the scientific American that many years ago, a section of the New York public took the same planet to be an illuminated balloon sent up by Mr. Edison from Menlo Park in the course of some mysterious experiments.

"GOUFFRE."

The Term "Gouffre" is applied in Haiti to mysterious acoustic phenomena, probably of subterranean origin, and evidently belonging to the class of sounds known as "brontidi" or "brontides" reported from various parts of the world. They seem, however, to be much more varied in character than the typical brontides of Italy, Belgium, etc. Sometimes they resemble the boom of cannon, but again are described as deep rumblings, howlings, a rushing sound, as of wind, a deafening crash, "as if a mountain of glass were shattered," and so on. They have been known in Haiti from the times of Moreau de St. Mery and the other early historians of the country. St. Martial Observatory, at Port au Prince, has undertaken a systematic investgation of this phenomenon by means of a "questionnaire" addressed to numerous residents of the island, thus following the example of Van den Broeck in Belgium, and Alippi in Italy.

TO AVERT HAILSTORMS.

The Failure of the "Electric Niagaras," or overgrown lightning-rods, recently erected in several parts of France in the belief that they would avert hailstorms "by drawing the electricity from the clouds," is reported in emphatic terms by a writer in the "Journal" of the National Society of Horticulture of France. M. A. Laforest (who however advocates the equally illusory expedient of "hail-shooting!") Several severe hailstorms occurred in Paris shortly after a great "Niagara" had been in stalled on the Eiffel Tower. On June 19th, 1912, hail fell in great quantities at the very foot of the tower and over an extensive area adjoining. The use of these devices began some eleven years ago in the department of Vienne, and it has been repeatedly claimed that they have completely exempted that part of France from hailstorms ever since they were installed. This claim was however investigated by M. Turpain, in 1911, and found to be without foundation. Fifty-two "Niagaras" had been erected in various parts of France up to last October.

SCIENCE AND THE BALKAN WAR.

In the "Bulletin of the American Geographical Society" Leon Dominian calls attention to the rich field of investigation that will be opened up by the passing out of Ottoman control of a large section of the Balkan peninsula. Nearly every square mile of the territory in question needs mapping, and it is besides a practically virgin field for geological, ethnological and historical research. To judge from the cartographical work heretofore done in Bulgaria by the Military Cartographical Institute, at Sofia, we may expect excellent map-work in whatever territory that country may acquire from Turkey. Whatever may be the merits of the quarrel between Turkey and the allies, it is notorious that science and exploration do not flourish under the Crescent, whereas the other Balkan states are at least in sympathy with modern ideals in these fields, so that the outcome of the war, up to date, is fortunate from a scientific standpoint. Just to mention one point of contrast: Bulgaria, Servia and Greece all possess official meteorological services, with net works of stations whose observations furnish the material for compiling climatic statistics of those countries. Turkey has nothing of the sort, and what little information we have of her climate has not been gathered by Turks.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION.

The International Commission for scientific Aeronautics (which ought to be called the International Aerological Commission) will hold its next triennial meeting in London, in 1915.

BOMBS FOR AVIATORS.

Hiram Stevens Maxim, of London, England, assignor to Vickers, Ltd., Westminster, England, has secured a patent, No. 1,052,-606, for a bomb for use with flying machines, which bomb hae a charge of high explosive, a detonating charge and a pole which is adapted to move relatively to the bomb when the latter is liberated and to bring the detonating charge into position to fire the main charge when the extremity of the pole strikes the ground, an object or a target.

AEROLOGICAL STATION IN AFRICA.

The German Government, which has already done so much more than any other government in the world for upper-air research, is now planning a permanent aerological station on Victoria Nyanza. It was over this lake, in the year 1908, that a German expedition sent up the first sounding-balloon that ever reached the isothermal layer in equatorial regions, and observed, at an altitude of 12 miles, the lowest temperature ever recorded in the atmosphere, viz., 119 degrees below zero Fahrenheit.

AERONAUTICAL SURVEYS.

The idea of carrying out surveys in the Sahara and elsewhere with the aid of airships and aeroplanes has often been suggested, and it seems likely that many blanks on our maps, where ordinary surveying methods are difficult or impossible will ultimately be filled up in this manner. A German writer calls attention to the fact that the first demonstration of the feasibility of such undertakings was furnished by the Italian military aeronauts during the recent war with Turkey. A large tract of country around the city of Tripoli was mapped from overhead. The data thus obtained enabled the general staff to construct a series of charts on a scale of 140,000.

STRAIN ON MONOPLANE WINGS.

In a recent number of "Flight" Mr. Griffith Brewer takes up the subject of the collapse of monoplane wings. Calling attention to the fact that about a year ago Bleriot reported to the French government that monoplanes were liable to collapse in the air, not only by the breaking of the stays under the wings, but also by the breaking of the supports over the wings, Mr. Brewer inquires into the cause of the structural collapse to which monoplanes seem to be peculiarly liable. Because the wings of monoplanes project like arms from the sides of the frame, he agrees that it is easier to twist the outer ends of the wings than the shoulder portions. "Without changing the path of flight of the machine," Mr. Brewer states, "the speed of travel may increase, and this causes the center of pressure to travel backward, thus tending to turn the wings over forward, owing to the pressure below the front portion decreasing while the pressure increases below the rear portion. The effect of this change in the center of pressure is a progressive twist from the shoulders of the wings outward, the left wing twisting like a right hand corkscrew and the right wing twisting like a left hand corkscrew."

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RY. COMPANY.

The following is the Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings, for week ending 26th April, 1913:—

	Miles open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous weeks.	Total to date.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 26th Apr. 1913.				
G. I. P. Ry. ...	2790 61	18079·0	4760500	6568400
A. D. C. Ry ...	125·88	50000	121700	171700
B.-Kotah Ry ...	40 29	3900	10900	14800
Total... Earnings for crdg 7 days ending 26th Apr 1·12	2956 78	1861800	4893100	6751900
G. I. P. Ry. ...	2791·13	1664949	4847434	6512383
A.D.C.Ry	125·83	18963	56670	75633
B.-Kotah Ry ...	40·29	3168	11233	14396
Total...	2957·25	16:7075	4915337	6602412
Increase or Decrease				
G.I.P. Ry	— 0·52	+142951	—86934	+ 56017
A.D.C.Ry	+ 0·05	+ 31037	+65030	+ 96067
B.-Kotah Ry. ...	...	+ 737	— 333	+ 404

BRIEF AND PITHY.

"PLAIN CHAIRMAN."

Miss Duncan was elected as chairman of the West Ham Board of Guardians.

Mr. Paul: By what name shall we address you?

Miss Duncan: Chairman.

Mr. Paul: Not chairwoman? (Laughter.)

Miss Duncan: No. Chairman.

Mr. Paul: Mr., Mrs., or Miss Chairman?

Miss Duncan: Chairman; plain chairman; that will do.

POSTILLION AND CHAUFFEUR.

While the old-world wedding between Lady Diana Lister and Mr. Percy Wyndham was going on (says the "Manchester Guardian"), the postillion took the coach up and down Parliament-street, impassively receiving the admiration due, as a derelict horse cabby said, to so "proper neat an old fellow." Nor did the postillion disdain to share with a mere chauffeur-box which he extracted with a struggle from his tight pocket.

A DUNCE'S ACCOMPLISHMENT.

Explaining how to deal with the backward child at school, Mr. F. Roscoe at the Royal Sanitary Institute, S. W., last evening said: "Give him somethings to do with his hands. Let it be interesting and well within his capacity, so that he may merit your praise. Do not tell him he is a dunce."

After the lecture a teacher told of a pupil sent to him who was so hopelessly dull that he could do nothing. "One day I saw him fighting. I turned my back. I didn't look. He could fight. That was something, and I let him do it."

A POSER.

A man who had done himself far too well (according to the new book of "Chestnuts. Hot and Cold") stumbled into a 'bus and sat down next a lady. After a few moments he remarked to her: "Did you shee me get in? No answer. "Did you shee me get in?" "Yes, I did." she replied, stiffly. A pause. "And how d' you know t'was me?"

PRINCESS'S £28 SUNSHADE.

Princess Louise, daughter of the late King of the Belgians (says the "Daily Mail" Paris correspondent), has been ordered by the Paris courts to pay a balance of £174 owing to a Paris firm on a purchase of twelve sunshades, worth altogether £234.

Each sunshade matched a different toilette. One, made of Brugee and Valenciennes lace, had a porcelain handle with a gold ring round it, and cost £28. Another worth, £24, was made of blue taffetas and had a gold handle after the Louis XV. style.

A WELSH MEMBER.

A Welsh constituent was glad when he saw "his member" running out of the House of Commons to the Central Hall and exchanged joyful greetings (says the "Western Mail"). "Yes, come along?" said the member, and the two trotted off to the refreshment bar. "Yes, you'll have a cup of tea? Yes" (to the waiter), "cup of tea, please! Yes, and a bun? Yes" (to the waiter again), "and a bun! Yes, that will be fourpence." Having paid the money, the member turned to his constituent with the remark, "Now, you'll excuse me, I must return to my Parliamentary duties;"

And the solitary constituent was heard to be murmuring, "Diolch yn fawr! But I wanted a ticket for the gallery, and if he had given me half a chance I would have said. 'Three of Scotch, please!' You can't change it, I suppose, waiter?" But the waiter shook his head sympathetically.

WAVE OF THE HAND.

As the waiter laid down my fivepence change (writes "C. M." in the "Glasgow News"), I noticed that the topmost coin was not of British currency; it was, in fact; a French penny. I attracted his attention, therefore, with a motion of my forefinger, and indicated the pile of coins with a wave of my hand, which was meant to say. "What's this you have given me?" The waiter bent gracefully forward, scooped up my change with a practised hand, and with apolite "I fthank you, sir," moved swiftly taway. Next time I'll give the language of signs a miss.

THE SPEED LIMIT.

The small boy had been presented with a tricycle on his birthday.

"I shall have to be very careful," he said.

"You will" returned his parents.

"You see, the policeman would catch me if I exceeded the speed limit."

Shades of the prison-house begin to close around the growing boy.—"Manchester Guardian."

THEOLOGICAL GARDEN.

The following are answers recently given at a school where the headmaster is fond of setting "general knowledge" papers (says the "Windsor Magazine."

The seasons of the year are so named from the time of the year in which they occur.

Climate is different variations of weather.

Charles Dickens was born and brought up in London shortly after the death of his parents.

Gravitation is when an apple falls on the floor.

Benjamin Franklin invented lightning.

The place where they keep all kinds of wild animals is celled a theological garden.

Martin Luther invented a diet of Worms.

One of the most important inventions of modern times is the North Pole.

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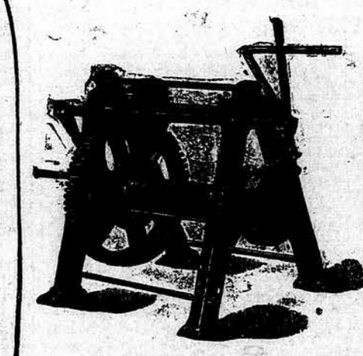
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THE WORLD FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER

is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities from whatever cause arising, and by rendering it clean and pure can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.

Here is good proof of its efficacy:—

POISONED FOOT CURED

"Some time ago I had an accident to my left foot (ran a nail into it), it festered, and got so bad that the doctor was called in and said I had poisoned it. For 3 years I was under different doctors and for one year of the three I only went out in a bath chair. Not only during that time did I entirely lose the little toe of my left foot, but a gaping wound came in the inside of the same foot. It was so bad that when I bathed it I fancied I could see the bones. At last I decided to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and with the end of the second small bottle the discharge had stopped, and within a month I could get my foot to the ground. It is as well now as it ever was, of course, very scarred and a toe short, but I am sure I should have been a foot short had it gone on."

"WORTH £5 A DOSE"

"I also recommended it to a Sergeant's wife at Aldershot, whose husband had an open sore for seven years, the result of a sword thrust in Burma. She said she couldn't get him to try it for a long time, but at last he did, and the wound has completely healed. She told me that often after a long march he has writhed in agony and often fainted. When they were leaving to go to another station he came on purpose to say good-bye and thank me. He said he'd never forget me for being the cause of his trying it, and that it was worth £5 a dose.—Yours truly, (Mrs.) M. Cousins, 187 Twyford avenue, Portsmouth," England.

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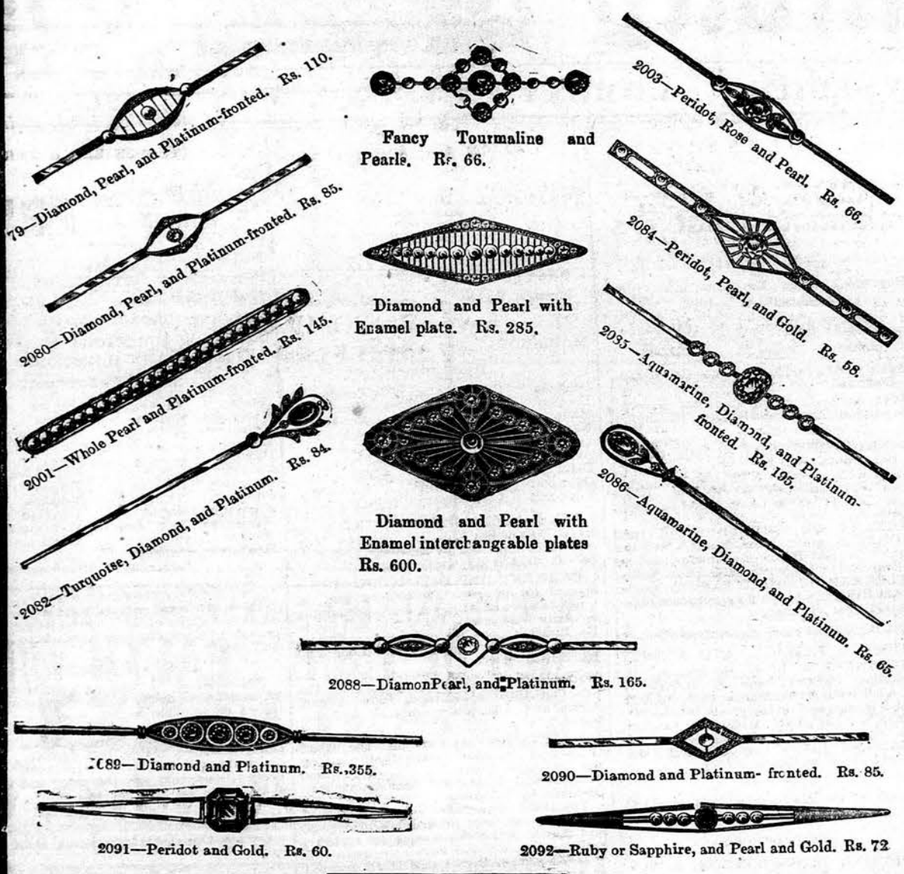
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Printed and Published for the Proprietors The Bombay Gazette," Limited, by N. D'MELLO, at the "Bombay Gazette,' Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

Sole Advertisement Agent in the United Kingdom, Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 80 Fenchurch Street London, E. C.